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(54) Title: USE OF COMPUTATIONALLY DERIVED PROTEIN STRUCTURES OF GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS IN PHARMACOGENOMICS AND CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

(57) Abstract: Provided herein are computer-based methods for generating and using three-dimensional (3-D) structural models of target molecules and databases containing the models. The targets can be protein structural variants derived from genes containing polymorphisms. The models are generated using molecular modeling techniques and are used in structure-based drug design studies for identifying drugs that bind to particular structural variants in structure-based drug design studies, for designing allele-specific drugs and population-specific drugs and for predicting clinical responses in patients. Computer-based methods for predicting drug resistance or sensitivity via computational phenotyping are also provided. Databases containing protein structural variant models are also provided.

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USE OF COMPUTATIONALLY DERIVED PROTEIN STRUCTURES OF GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS IN PHARMACOGENOMICS AND CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

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Benefit of priority to the following applications is claimed herein:
U.S. application Serial No. 09/438,566 to Kalyanaraman Ramnarayan,
Edward T. Maggio and P. Patrick Hess, filed November 10, 1999 entitled
"USE OF COMPUTATIONALLY DERIVED PROTEIN STRUCTURES OF
GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS IN PHARMACOGENOMICS FOR DRUG

10 DESIGN AND CLINICAL APPLICATIONS"; and U.S. application Serial No.
(Attorney Dkt. No. 24737-1906B) to Kalyanaraman Ramnarayan, Edward
T. Maggio and P. Patrick Hess, filed November 1, 2000, entitled "USE OF
COMPUTATIONALLY DERIVED PROTEIN STRUCTURES OF GENETIC
POLYMORPHISMS IN PHARMACOGENOMICS FOR DRUG DESIGN AND

15 CLINICAL APPLICATIONS."

Where permitted the above-noted applications are incorporated by reference in their entirety. Also incorporated by reference in its entiretly is U.S. application Serial No. (attorney docket no. 24737-1906C), filed November 10, 2000, to entitled "USE OF COMPUTATIONALLY DERIVED PROTEIN STRUCTURES OF GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS IN PHARMACOGENOMICS AND CLINICAL APPLICATIONS."

Incorporation by reference of Tables provided on Compact Disks

For US purposes and where permitted, an electronic version on compact disk (CD) ROM of Tables 4 and 5, which set forth coordinates for three-dimensional structures of proteins in the database described herein is filed herewith, and, where permitted and for US purposes, the contents thereof is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Table 4 is the HIV reverse transcriptase coordinates, and Table 5 is the HIV protease coordinates. The files that contain Table 4 are entitled 1906TAB.PC1 and 1906TAB.PC2, created on November 10, 2000, and are 59,538 kilobytes

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and 304 kilobytes, respectively, and the file that contains Table 5 is entitled 1906TAB.PC3, created on November 10, 2000, and contains 11,413 kilobytes.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention is related to computer-based methods and relational databases that use three-dimensional (3-D) protein structural models derived from genetic polymorphisms in the areas of computerassisted drug design and the prediction of clinical responses in patients.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Recent advances in molecular biology, such as the discovery and identification of large numbers of genes and the sequences thereof encoded in the genomes of humans, other mammals and infectious disease agents, have contributed to the identification of a large number of proteins, biological receptors and other macromolecules and complexes that are promising therapeutic targets. Based on the information derived from the gene sequences, the three-dimensional (3-D) molecular structures of the corresponding target proteins or receptors can be determined.

Since 3-D protein structure is related to biological function, 20 structure-based drug design is an increasingly useful methodology that has made a great impact in the design of biologically active lead compounds. Drug designers can design and screen potential new drugs via computational methods, such as docking or binding studies, before actually beginning patient testing. These experiments can be performed in silico at a tiny fraction of the clinical cost.

The resulting molecules, while serving as lead compounds, often have unpredictable effects when employed in clinical trials. In addition, it has been observed that existing drugs with known clinical efficacy far often fail to achieve beneficial results when given to particular patients, or

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particular subpopulations, such as ethnic groups, of patients. Genetic stratification of a population can be the difference between drug failure and drug approval. Hence there is a need to develop methods to improve the drug discovery process. Therefore, it is an object herein to 5 provide, among a variety of benefits, methods and products that address and solve these problems. In particular, it is an object herein to provide computationally-based methods for drug design, clinical testing protocols, identification of new drug candidates and drug therapies; for predicting drug sensitivity and resistance and other methods.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION 10

Provided herein are computer-based methods for generating and using three-dimensional (3-D) structural models of target biomolecules, particularly polymorphic and allelic variants. Also provided herein are databases that contain the sequences of such variants and also the 3-D structure of the variants for use with the methods.

Genetic polymorphisms arise, for example, as a result of gene sequence differences or as a result of post-translational modifications, including glycosylation. Hence genetic polymorphisms are manifested as gene products and proteins having variant structures. The variant structures result in differences in biological responses among the 20 originating organisms. These differences in response, include, but are not limited to, differences among patient responses to a particular drug, effective dosage differences, and side effects. With respect to infectious organisms, some polymorphisms may arise that convey resistance or susceptibility to particular drug therapies by the altering the drug target structure.

Structural changes that arise as a result of genetic polymorphisms are not of unlimited variety, since 3-D structure impacts upon function. A knowledge of the repertoire of the fine differences among generally similar

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3-D structures of particular proteins will permit design of drugs that bind to the most polymorphisms, drugs that induce the fewest side-effects, and drugs that are more effective against infectious agents. Knowledge of these structures ultimately will permit patient-specific or subpopulationspecific, such as ethic, age, or gender groups, design or selection of drugs.

The methods that are provided are for determining and using 3dimensional (3-D) protein structures that are derived from genetic polymorphisms to understand differences in biological activity that result 10 from the polymorphisms, and to use this understanding to aid in the identification of potential new drug candidates and drug therapies. Also provided are methods for analyzing 3-D structures of protein structural variant targets derived from genetic polymorphisms to identify common structural features among the variants; methods for identifying structural changes in target proteins that are associated with multiple mutations arising from genetic polymorphisms and correlating this information with biological activity; methods for using clinical data in conjunction with structural variants derived from genetic polymorphisms to understand and predict the pharmacological effects and clinical outcomes for drugs or potential drugs. Also provided are methods for generating 3-D protein structures derived from a given genotype to analyze protein-drug binding in silico to predict drug sensitivity or resistance. Also provided are databases that are used in methods provided herein and methods for generating the databases.

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In particular, target biomolecules are protein structural variants encoded by genes containing genetic variations, or polymorphisms. 3-D models of the structures of proteins are determined. The models are generated using molecular modeling techniques, such as homology modeling. The resulting models are then used in the methods provided

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herein, which include structure-based drug design studies to design and identify drugs that bind to particular structural variants; structure-based drug design studies and to predict clinical responses in patients; and to design drugs that bind to all or a substantial portion of allelic variants of a target, to thereby increase the population of patients for whom a particular drug will be effective and/or to decrease the undesirable side-effects in a larger population.

Hence, computer-based methods of drug design based on target protein structural models derived from genetic polymorphisms are provided. The methods involve obtaining one, preferably two or more amino acid sequences of a target protein that is the product of a gene exhibiting genetic polymorphisms, where sequences represent different genetic polymorphisms, and generating 3-D protein structural variant models from the sequences. Structure-based drug design techniques are used to design potential new drug candidates or to suggest modifications to existing drugs based on predicted intermolecular interactions of the drugs or drug candidates with the models. Alternatively, drug molecules can be computationally docked with 3-D protein structural variant models based upon the sequences and energetically refined before performing structure-based drug design studies.

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In preferred embodiments, binding interactions between a drug or potential new drug candidate molecules and the structural variants are calculated in order to optimize intermolecular interactions between drug or potential drug molecules and the structural variant models or to select drug therapies for patients by determining a drug or drugs that have favorable binding interactions with the structural variant models.

In other embodiments, the binding interactions are determined by calculating the free energy of binding between the protein structural variant model and a docked molecule; and decomposing the total free

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energy of binding based on the interacting residues in the protein active site.

After the protein structural variant models are generated, selected model structures are analyzed to determine common structural features 5 that are conserved throughout the selected models. The conserved structural features can serve as scaffolds or pharmacophore models into which potential drugs or modified drugs are docked. For example, the selected model structures may represent the structural variants resulting from the most commonly occurring genetic polymorphisms or from genetic polymorphisms found in a specific patient subpopulation, such as a particular age group, ethnic or racial group, sex, or other subpopulation. Alternatively, the models may be selected based on clinical information, for example, the structural variants may be derived based on patients receiving a specific treatment regimen or exhibiting a particular clinical response to a given drug or on the duration of a particular drug treatment.

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The methods provided herein can be used for predicting clinical responses in patients based on genetic polymorphisms. For example, a structural variant model derived from a subject, such as a human patient, exhibiting a particular genetic polymorphism is generated and screened against a number of reference protein structural variant models derived from genetic polymorphisms of the same gene in other such subjects. In certain embodiments, the reference structures are stored in a database, preferably with observed clinical data associated with the structures, or polymorphisms. The structural variant model from the subject is compared to a reference structures, for example, by database searching, in order to identify reference structural variants that are similar to the model structure derived from the subject. Based on the premise that structurally similar targets will have similar clinical responses, a clinical outcome can be predicted for the patient based on the structures

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identified through structural comparison or database searching. This information can also be used in the design and analysis of clinical trials; it can also be used for selecting appropriate therapies for a subject in instances in which the subject is a patient and the protein is a drug target.

The methods are also used to design therapeutic agents that are active against biological targets that have become drug resistant, particularly due to genetic mutations. In certain embodiments, 3-D protein structural variant models are generated for a target protein in which genetic mutations have occurred and against which a given drug is no longer biologically active. The models are compared to 3-D protein structural variant models of the target protein against which the drug has biological activity in order to identify structural differences between the susceptible and resistant targets. The differences can be used to understand the structural contributions to drug resistance, and this information can be utilized in structure-based drug design calculations to identify new drugs or modifications to the existing drug that circumvent the resistance problem.

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A computer-based method for identifying compensatory mutations in a target protein is also provided. The method involves obtaining the amino acid sequence of a target protein containing multiple amino acid mutations that is expressed in a patient, where the structure of a form of the target protein that responds to a particular drug, including the active site, has been structurally characterized; generating a 3-D structural model of the mutated protein; comparing the structure of the mutated protein with the form of the protein that responds to the drug to identify structural differences and/or similarities arising from the mutations; comparing the biological activities of the drug against the mutated protein and the form of the protein that responds to the drug to determine the

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effects of the mutations on drug response; and identifying the mutations in the protein that affect biological activity based on the comparisons. The target biolmolecules can also be used in a method referred to herein as computational phenotyping to predict drug sensitivity or resistance for 5 a given genotype. These computer-based method for identifying phenotypes in silico are provided. The methods involve obtaining from a patient/specimen, such as a body fluid or tissue sample, including blood, cerebral spinal fluid, urine, saliva, sweat and tissue samples, the amino acid sequence of a target protein; generating a 3-D structural model of the target protein; performing protein-drug binding analyses; and predicting drug sensitivity or resistance based on the protein-drug binding analyses.

Molecular structure databases containing protein structural variant models produced by the methods are also provided. The databases may 15 also contain biological or clinical data associated with the structural variants. The databases can be interfaced to a molecular graphics package for visualization and analysis of the 3-D molecular structural models. In particular, databases containing the 3-D structures of polymorphic variants of selected target genes, particularly pharmaceutically significant genes with pharmaceutically significant gene products, such as proteases and polymerases, including reverse transcriptases, and receptors, such as cell surface receptors, are provided. The databases may be stored an provided on any suitable medium, including, but are not limited to, floppy disks, hard drives, CD-ROMS and DVDs.

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Also provided are relational databases for managing and using information relating to genetic polymorphisms. The databases contain 3-D molecular coordinates for structural variants derived from genetic polymorphism, a molecular graphics interface for 3-D molecular structure

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visualization, computer functionality for protein sequence and structural analyses and database searching tools. The databases may further include observed clinical data associated with the genetic polymorphism. The databases provide a means to design the allele-specific drugs and also to identify among alleles common or conserved structural features that can serve as the target for drug design.

The databases can also be used for identification of invariant residues and regions of a target biomoleucle, such as an HIV protease or reverse transcriptase. The identified invariant regions are then used to computationally screen compounds, preferably small molecules by assessing binding interactions. The compounds so-identified serve as candidates for drugs that will be effective for a larger proporation of a population or against a broader range of variants of a pathogen, where the target protein is from a pathogens.

Systems, including computers, containing the databases also are provided herein. Any computer known to those of skill in the art for maintaining such databases is contemplated. User interfaces for accessing and manipulating the databases and content thereof are also provided.

20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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- FIG. 1 illustrates a method for creating a protein structural variant relational database.
 - FIG. 2 is a flow chart that describes one method used to generate structural variant models derived from genetic polymorphisms and to use the models in structure-based drug design studies.
 - FIG. 3 is a flow chart that describes an alternative method used to generate structural variant models derived from genetic polymorphisms and to use the models in structure-based drug design studies.

- FIG. 4 shows the correlation between experimental and calculated changes of binding energy upon ligand modifications in the binding site of NS3.
- FIG. 5 shows a comparison of calculated *versus* experimental binding free energy changes for complexes of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor with different inhibitors.
 - FIG. 6 shows the HIV PR inhibitors approved by the FDA.
 - FIG. 7 shows the frequency versus amino acid residue plot of HIV PR.
- 10 FIG. 8 shows frequency analysis of 10591 HIV PR Sequences, where ResNum is the residue number; TotOcc is the total occurrence of the mutation; Dist is the distance of the mutating residue from approximate center of active site (Asp28); WtAA is the amino acid in the wild type protein; NumMut is the number of mutations; and MutList is a list of amino acid mutations.
 - FIG. 9 is a block diagram of an exemplary computer.
 - FIG. 10 is a graphical representation of a relational database.
 - FIG. 11 is a tabulation of the 3-D coordinates of a representative entry in a database that includes 3-D structures.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A. Definitions

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- B. Computer-based methods of drug design based on genetic polymorphisms
- 25 1. Methods for obtaining amino acid sequences of a target protein
 - 2. Generation of 3-D protein structural variant models
 - a. Homology Modeling
 - b. Ab initio generation of 3-D structures
 - c. Crystal structures
 - 3. Use of 3-D structural variant models in drug design
 - a. Selection of relevant structural variants
 - b. Drug design
 - c. Computational docking

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d. Free energy of binding studies

C. Applications of computer-based methods

1. Genetic polymorphisms and structure-based drug design

2. . Drug resistance

3. Identification of conserved structural features or pharmacophores

4. Identification of compensatory structural changes

Clinical Applications 5.

D. Creation of 3-D Structural Polymorphism Databases

1. **Exemplary Databases and generation thereof**

2. **Computer systems and Database**

E. Computational phenotyping

A. **Definitions**

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Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as is commonly understood by one of skill in the art to which this invention belongs. All patents, patent applications, published patent applications and publications referred to herein are, unless noted otherwise, incorporated by reference in their entirety. In the event a definition in this section is not consistent with definitions elsewhere, the definition set forth in this section will control.

As used herein, polymorphism refers to a variation in the sequence of a gene in the genome amongst a population, such as allelic variations and other variations that arise or are observed. Genetic polymorphisms refers to the variant forms of gene sequences that can arise as a result of nucleotide base pair differences, alternative mRNA splicing or posttranslational modifications, including, for example, glycosylation. Thus, a polymorphism refers to the occurrence of two or more genetically determined alternative sequences or alleles in a population. These differences can occur in coding and non-coding portions of the genome, and can be manifested or detected as differences in nucleic acid

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sequences, gene expression, including, for example transcription, processing, translation, transport, protein processing, trafficking, DNA synthesis, expressed proteins, other gene products or products of biochemical pathways or in post-translational modifications and any other differences manifested among members of a population. A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) refers to a polymorphism that arises as the result of a single base change, such as an insertion, deletion or change in a base.

A polymorphic marker or site is the locus at which divergence 10 occurs. Such site may be as small as one base pair (an SNP). Polymorphic markers include, but are not limited to, restriction fragment length polymorphisms, variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR's), hypervariable regions, minisatellites, dinucleotide repeats, trinucleotide repeats, tetranucleotide repeats and other repeating patterns, simple sequence repeats and insertional elements, such as Alu. Polymorphic forms also are manifested as different mendelian alleles for a gene. Polymorphisms may be observed by differences in proteins, protein modifications, RNA expression modification, DNA and RNA methylation, regulatory factors that alter gene expression and DNA replication, and any other manifestation of alterations in genomic nucleic acid or organelle nucleic acids.

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As used herein, structural variants proteins refer the variety of 3-D molecular structures or models thereof that result from the polymorphisms. These variants typically arise from transcription and translation of genes containing genetic polymorphisms, but also include diffentially glyocsylated or otherwise post-translationally modified variants that potentially exhibit differential interactions with drugs and drug candidates.

As used herein, binding interactions refer to atomic or physical interactions between molecules including, but not limited to binding free energy, hydrophobic interactions, electrostatic interactions, steric interactions and other interactions that are commonly considered by those of skill in the art to determine the affinity of one molecule to bind to another. Favorable binding interactions refer to binding interactions that promote physical or chemical associations between molecules.

As used herein, a target protein is defined as a protein that is a receptor with which drugs or other ligands, such as small molecule or peptide agonists or antagonists or other proteins or biomacromolecules, such as DNA or RNA, interact to bring about a biological response.

As used herein, structure-based drug design refers to computer-based methods in which 3-D coordinates for molecular structures are used to identify potential drugs that can interact with a biological receptor. Examples of such methods include, but are not limited to, searching of small molecule libraries or databases, conformational searching of a ligand within an active site of identify biologically active conformations or computational docking methods.

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As used herein, pharmacogenomics refers to study of the variablity of patient responses to drugs due to inherent genetic differences.

As used herein, computational docking refers to techniques wherein molecules, for example, a ligand and receptor or active site, are fitted together based on complementary interactions, for example, steric, hydrophobic or electrostatic interactions.

As used herein, energetic refinement refers to the use of molecular mechanics simulation techniques, such as energy minimization or molecular dynamics, or other techniques, such as quantum-based approaches, to "adjust" the coordinates of a molecular structural model to bring it into a stable, low energy, conformation. In molecular mechanics

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simulations, the potential energy of a molecular system is represented as a function of its atomic coordinates along with a set of atomic parameters, called a forcefield. Energy minimization refers to a method wherein the coordinates of a molecular conformation are adjusted according to a target function to result in a lower energy conformation. Molecular dynamics refers to methods for simulating molecular motion by inputting kinetic energy into the molecular system corresponding to a specified temperature, and integrating the classical equations of motion for the molecular system. During a molecular dynamics simulation, a system undergoes conformational changes so that different parts of its accessible phase space are explored.

As used herein, clinical data refers to information obtained from patients pertaining to pharmacological responses of the patient to a given drug, including, but not limited to efficacy data, side effects, resistance or susceptibility to drug therapy, pharmacokinetics or clinical trial results.

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As used herein, patient histories, include medical histories and other any information, such as parental medical histories, dates and places of birth of the patient and parents, number of siblings, number of children and other such data.

As used herein, compensatory mutations are mutations that act in concert with active site mutations by compensating for functional deficits caused by changes or mutations that affect binding in the active site.

As used herein, a relational database is a collection of data items organized as a set of formally-described tables from which data can be accessed or reassembled in many different ways without having to reorganize the database tables. Such databases are readily available commercially, for example, from Oracle, IBM, Microsoft, Sybase, Computer Associates, SAP, or multiple other vendors.

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As used herein, a phenotype refers to a set of parameters that includes any distinguishable trait of an organism. A phenotype can be physical traits and can be, in instances in which the subject is an animal, a mental trait, such as emotional traits. Some phenotypes can be 5 determined by observation elicited by questionnaires or by referring to prior medical and other records. For purposes herein, a phenotype is a parameter around which the database can be sorted.

As used herein, genotype refers to a specific gene or totality of genetic information in a specific cell or organism.

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As used herein, haplotype refers refers to two or more polymorphism located on a single DNA strand. Hence, haplotyping refers to identification of two or more polymorphisms on a single DNA strand. Haplotypes can be indicative of a phenotype.

As used herein, a parameter is any input data that will serve as a 15 basis for sorting the database. These parameters will include phenotypic traits, medical histories, family histories and any other such information elicited from a subject or observed about the subject. A parameter may describe the subject, some historical or current environmental or social influence experienced by the subject, or a condition or environmental influence on someone related to the subject. Paramaters include, but are not limited to, any of those described herein, and known to those of skill in the art.

As used herein, computational phenotyping, refers to computerbased processes that assess the phenotype resulting from a particular genotype. The phenotype describes observables, such as, but are not limited to, the structure of the encoded protein, its functional morphological and structural attributes. In particular, as contemplated herein, the phenotype that is assessed is the interaction of a protein with a particular compounds, particularly a drug. As exemplified herein, the

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method provides a means to select an effective drug for a particular subjects, particularly mammals, or class thereof.

As used herein, a database refers to a collection of data; in this case data relating to polymorphic variants. Hence a database contains 5 the nucleic acid sequences encoding the variants, or a portion of the variant, such as a portion contianing the active site or targetted site. Additionally, the database may contain other information related to each entry, including but are not limited to, the corresponding 3-D structure of the encoded protein (or a portion thereof) and information regaring the source of each sequence. Some of the entries in a database may be identical, and for purposes herein, a database contains at least 2 different entries, typically far more than 2 entries. The number of entries depends upon the protein of interest and variety and number of polymorphisms that exist. Generally a database will have at least 10 different entries, typically more than 100, more than 500, more than 1000, more than 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 8000, 10,000, 50,000, 100,000 and greater. Databases herein containing 20,000 entries and more have been generated and are exemplified herein.

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As used herein, a relational database stores information in a form representative of matrices, such as two-dimensional tables, including rows and columns of data, or higher dimensional matrices. For example, in one embodiment, the relational database has separate tables each with a parameter. The tables are linked with a record number, which also acts as an index. The database can be searched or sorted by using data in the 25 tables and is stored in any suitable storage medium, such as floppy disk, CD rom disk, hard drive or other suitable medium.

As used herein, a profile refers to information relating to, but not limited to and not necessarily including all of, age, sex, ethnicity, disease

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history, family history, phenotypic characteristics, such as height and weight and other relevant parameters.

As used herein, a biopolymer includes, but is not limited to, nucleic acid, proteins, polysaccharides, lipids and other macromolecules. Nucleic acids include DNA, RNA, and fragments thereof. Nucleic acids may be derived from genomic DNA, RNA, mitochondrial nucleic acid, chloroplast nucleic acid and other organelles with separate genetic material.

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As used herein, a DNA or nucleic acid homolog refers to a nucleic acid that includes a preselected conserved nucleotide sequence. By the term "substantially homologous" is meant having at least 80%, preferably at least 90%, most preferably at least 95% homology therewith or a less percentage of homology or identity and conserved biological activity or function.

As used herein, a receptor refers to a molecule that has an affinity for a given ligand. Receptors may be naturally-occurring or synthetic molecules. Receptors may also be referred to in the art as anti-ligands. As used herein, the terms, receptor and anti-ligand are interchangeable. Receptors can be used in their unaltered state or as aggregates with other species. Receptors may be attached, covalently or noncovalently, or in physical contact with, to a binding member, either directly or indirectly via a specific binding substance or linker. Examples of receptors, include, but are not limited to: antibodies, cell membrane receptors surface receptors and internalizing receptors, monoclonal antibodies and antisera reactive with specific antigenic determinants (such as on viruses, cells, or other materials), drugs, polynucleotides, nucleic acids, peptides, cofactors, lectins, sugars, polysaccharides, cells, cellular membranes, and organelles.

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Examples of receptors and applications using such receptors, include but are not restricted to:

- a) enzymes: specific transport proteins or enzymes essential to survival of microorganisms, which could serve as targets for antibiotic
 5 (ligand) selection;
 - b) antibodies: identification of a ligand-binding site on the antibody molecule that combines with the epitope of an antigen of interest may be investigated; determination of a sequence that mimics an antigenic epitope may lead to the development of vaccines of which the immunogen is based on one or more of such sequences or lead to the development of related diagnostic agents or compounds useful in therapeutic treatments such as for auto-immune diseases;
 - c) nucleic acids: identification of ligand, such as protein or RNA, binding sites;
 - d) catalytic polypeptides: polymers, preferably polypeptides, that are capable of promoting a chemical reaction involving the conversion of one or more reactants to one or more products; such polypeptides generally include a binding site specific for at least one reactant or reaction intermediate and an active functionality proximate to the binding site, in which the functionality is capable of chemically modifying the bound reactant (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,215,899);
 - e) hormone receptors: determination of the ligands that bind with high affinity to a receptor is useful in the development of hormone replacement therapies; for example, identification of ligands that bind to such receptors may lead to the development of drugs to control blood pressure; and
 - f) opiate receptors: determination of ligands that bind to the opiate receptors in the brain is useful in the development of less-addictive replacements for morphine and related drugs.

As used herein, prion refers to an infectious pathogen that causes central nervous system spongiform encephalopathies in humans and animals. No nucleic acid component is necessary for the infectivity of prion protein (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,808,969).

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As used herein, a ligand is a molecule that is specifically recognized by a particular receptor. Examples of ligands, include, but are not limited to, agonists and antagonists for cell membrane receptors, toxins and venoms, viral epitopes, hormones (e.g., steroids), hormone receptors, opiates, peptides, enzymes, enzyme substrates, cofactors, drugs, lectins, sugars, oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, oligosaccharides, proteins, and monoclonal antibodies.

As used herein, complementary refers to the topological compatibility or matching together of interacting surfaces of a ligand molecule and its receptor. Thus, the receptor and its ligand can be described as complementary, and furthermore, the contact surface characteristics are complementary to each other.

As used herein, a ligand-receptor pair or complex formed when two macromolecules have combined through molecular recognition to form a complex.

The terms "homology" and "identity" are often used interchangeably. In this regard, percent homology or identity may be determined, for example, by comparing sequence information using a GAP computer program. The GAP program utilizes the alignment method of Needleman and Wunsch (*J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443 (1970), as revised by Smith and Waterman (*Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482 (1981). Briefly, the GAP program defines similarity as the number of aligned symbols (i.e., nucleotides or amino acids) which are similar, divided by the total number of symbols in the shorter of the two sequences. The preferred default parameters for the GAP program may include: (1) a unary comparison matrix (containing

a value of 1 for identities and 0 for non-identities) and the weighted comparison matrix of Gribskov and Burgess, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14:6745 (1986), as described by Schwartz and Dayhoff, eds., *ATLAS OF PROTEIN SEQUENCE AND STRUCTURE*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, pp. 353-358 (1979); (2) a penalty of 3.0 for each gap and an additional 0.10 penalty for each symbol in each gap; and (3) no penalty for end gaps.

Whether any two nucleic acid molecules have nucleotide sequences that are at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% "identical" can be determined using known computer algorithms such as the "FAST A" program, using for example, the default parameters as in Pearson and Lipman, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85*:2444 (1988). Alternatively the BLAST function of the National Center for Biotechnology Information database may be used to determine identity

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In general, sequences are aligned so that the highest order match is obtained. "Identity" per se has an art-recognized meaning and can be calculated using published techniques. (See, e.g.: Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, A.M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects, Smith, D.W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part I, Griffin, A.M., and Griffin, H.G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; and Sequence Analysis Primer, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991). While there exist a number of methods to measure identity between two polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences, the term "identity" is well known to skilled artisans (Carillo, H. & Lipton, D., SIAM J Applied Math 48:1073 (1988)). Methods commonly employed to determine identity or similarity between two sequences include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in Guide to

Huge Computers, Martin J. Bishop, ed., Academic Press, San Diego, 1994, and Carillo, H. & Lipton, D., SIAM J Applied Math 48:1073 (1988). Methods to determine identity and similarity are codified in computer programs. Preferred computer program methods to determine identity and similarity between two sequences include, but are not limited to, GCG program package (Devereux, J., et al., Nucleic Acids Research 12(II):387 (1984)), BLASTP, BLASTN, FASTA (Atschul, S.F., et al., J Molec Biol 215:403 (1990)).

Therefore, as used herein, the term "identity" represents a

comparison between a test and a reference polypeptide or polynucleotide.

For example, a test polypeptide may be defined as any polypeptide that is 90% or more identical to a reference polypeptide.

As used herein, the term at least "90% identical to" refers to percent identities from 90 to 99.99 relative to a reference polypeptide. Identity at a level of 90% or more is indicative of the fact that, assuming for exemplification purposes a test and reference polynucleotide length of 100 amino acids are compared. No more than 10% (i.e., 10 out of 100) amino acids in the test polypeptide differs from that of the reference polypeptides. Similar comparisons may be made between a test and reference polynucleotides. Such differences may be represented as point mutations randomly distributed over the entire length of an amino acid sequence or they may be clustered in one or more locations of varying length up to the maximum allowable, e.g. 10/100 amino acid difference (approximately 90% identity). Differences are defined as nucleic acid or amino acid substitutions, or deletions.

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As used herein, AMBER is a force field well known in the arts and designed for the study of proteins and nucleic acids as defined in Weiner et al. J. Comput. Chem. (1986) 7:230-252, where a modified AMBER (version 3.3) force field is a fully vectorized version of AMBER (version

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3.0) with coordinate coupling, intra/inter decomposition, and the option to include the polarization energy as part of the total energy. AMBER is available in commercially available molecular modeling programs such as, but not limited to, Macromodel (Columbia University).

As used herein, ECEPP (Empirical Conformational Energies of Peptides Program) is a force field well know in the arts (US Patent No. 5,910,478; 5,846,763). ECEPP/3 refers to version 3 of this well known force field.

As used herein, QSAR refers to structure-activity relationship.

As used herein, vdw refers to van der Waals.

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As used herein, RMSD refers to root mean-squared deviation.

As used herein, medical history refers to the parameters and data typically obtained by a physician when examining a subject or other such professional when examining other mammals, and includes such information as prior diseases, age, weight, height, sex and other information. For purposes, the subjects that serve as the source of the samples from which nucleic acids encoding polymorphisms are isolated, include animals, plants, pathogens and any organism that has nucleic acid that exhibits polymorphism. In this context medical history refers to information pertinent to the particular organism.

As used herein, subject history, refers to data such as locale in which the subject was born, raised or resident or visited, and parental history and other such information.

As used herein, a drug is an agent that binds to or interacts with a targeted protein. For purposes, a therapeutic agent is a drug.

B. Computer-based methods of drug design based on genetic polymorphisms

Methods for computer-based drug design based on genetic polymorphisms are provided. The methods includes the steps of obtaining one or more, preferably two or more, amino acid sequences of a target

protein that is the product of a gene exhibiting genetic polymorphisms; generating 3-dimensional (3-D) protein structural variant models of all or a portion of the protein from the sequences; and based upon the structures of the 3-D models, designing drug candidates or modifying existing drugs based on the predicted intermolecular interactions of the drug candidates or modified drugs with the structural variants or portions thereof by computationally docking drug molecules with the target protein models; and then, optionally energetically refining the docked complexes; determining the binding interactions between the drug or potential new drug candidate molecules and the models by calculating the free energy of binding of the docked complexes and decomposing the total free energy of binding based on interacting residues in the protein active site or sites deemed important for protein activity.

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A variety of methods that include these steps are provided. Such methods have particularl application, for example, in predicting patient responses. As noted, patients exhibit variable responses to drugs. For some patients a drug may be very beneficial and achieve a desired response; whereas for other patients, with the same disorder, the same drug will have little or no effect. It is known that individuals as well as groups of individuals exhibit a variety of genetic polymorphisms. As described herein, the presence or absence of such polymorphisms can be correlated with the variability of patient responses to drugs.

It is shown herein that by understanding how genetic polymorphisms affect 3-D protein structure of a drug target, for example, it is possible to ascertain the interaction of a particular drug with the target in a particular patient or groups of patients. Based upon this interaction, the outcome can be predicted. It will be possible to determine whether a patient will benefit from a drug or be at risk for a particular side effect. It is possible to predict these responses before exposure to the drug. These

methods also permit rational design of drugs that can treat various populations or ultimately even individuals. These differences and effects can also be taken into account to design drugs that are not dependent upon a particular polymorphism.

Hence, the knowledge derived from understanding the effects of genetic polymorphisms can be used to develop and apply therapeutics more effectively, make clinical trials more successful, for example, by permitting selection of test subjects with the same polymorphism or with polymorphisms for which the drug is designed to interact effectively.

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It is shown herein that it is advantageous to use 3-D molecular structures in drug design rather than to consider primary sequence alone. For example, most drugs target proteins either in the afflicted organism or in a pathogen. Disease, drug action and toxicity are all manifested at the protein level. Although the nucleotide sequences of genetic polymorphisms might appear to be quite different, the resulting protein targets may have similar shapes and, therefore, the protein biological function might be the same. Conversely, although genetic polymorphism sequences might appear similar, the resulting proteins may have critical differences in their 3-D structures that greatly affect biological activity. Thus, use of 3-D protein structure models in such methods provide advantages not heretofor realized. Methods for generating 3-D structures are known to those of skill in the art and are also provided herein.

Once the protein target structural models have been selected, structure-based drug discovery methodologies, for example, computational screening or docking programs and methods (e.g., DOCK (available from University of Ca, San Francisco; and AUTODOCK available from Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla), are used to design biologically-active compounds based on the 3-D structures of the biomolecular receptors. Using these methods, drug designers can identify and

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computationally rank the various potential clinical drug candidates for maximum efficacy, thereby performing drug discovery in silico and avoiding the tedious time and expense associated with in vitro drug discovery methods.

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In addition to drug design applications, the information derived from studying the structures of biological targets can be used to understand and predict biological responses in patients, such as efficacy, toxicity, drug resistance and other pharmacological effects. Since human clinical trials may cost upwards of \$100-300 million, it is desirable to predict the outcome to the greatest extent possible for each prospective drug candidate so that the best prospective drug candidates are advanced to clinical trials. As described below, methods are provided herein for selecting populations for clinical trials.

1. Methods for obtaining amino acid sequences of a target protein

Any protein or gene or encoded mRNA that exhibits polymorphisms, herein referred to as the target protein, in structure is contemplated for use herein and for generating the databases as provided herein. The target protein is a protein, polypeptide, or oligopeptide that 20 includes, but is not limited to, receptors, enzymes, hormones, prions, or any such compound with which drugs or other ligands, such as small molecules, peptide agonists, peptide antagonists, other proteins, nucleic acids and other biomacromolecules, interact to bring about a biological response. These target proteins occur in any organism, including plants and animals, eukaryotes and prokaryotes, including pathogens, such as protozoans, parasites, viruses, includind DNA and retroviruses, and bacteria. The protein or gene can be one expressed in the organism, such as molecule targeted for drug interaction, or one expressed in a pathogen.

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The target gene is one that exhibits polymorphisms (i.e., sequence variations among a population) and the target protein is the product of a gene exhibiting genetic polymorphisms, or sequence variations, as described herein. Any gene or protein that exhibits polymorphisms is 5 contemplated herein. In particular, genes that encode proteins, polypeptides, or oligopeptides that are targets for drug interaction are contemplated herein. The genetic polymorphisms can occur in the genes of pathogens (e.g. viruses, bacteriae, and fungi), parasites, plants, animals, and humans. As such, the sequence a target protein can be obtained by the isolation and analysis of the gene or gene product in samples taken from pathogens, parasites, plants, animals, and humans, most preferably from humans.

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The genes or proteins may be isolated from any source, such as animal or plant specimens, or the sequences obtained from any source, including known databases. If starting with gene sequences that include single or multiple nucleotide polymorphisms, the amino acid sequences of the translated proteins can be determined. Protein isolation and sequencing methods are well known to those of skill in the art. Alternatively, samples of the target protein can be obtained and sequenced directly from specimens. Multiple sequence analyses can be performed to determine the exact amino acid variations or mutations resulting from the genetic polymorphisms.

Amino acid sequences of target proteins can also be obtained from data banks and databases (e.g. GenBank, Swiss Prot, PIR) and from publications and other sources in which numerous polymorphisms have been identified and mapped. Samples may be obtained from, for example blood and tissue banks, nucleic acid isolated, genes selected or identified and polymorphims can be mapped from such samples.

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2. Generation of 3-D protein structural variant models

After the amino acid sequences of target proteins are obtained via the means described in section 1, the 3-D structural models of the sequences of native proteins or of the protein structural variants are then 5 determined. They can be determined through experimental methods, such as x-ray crystallography and NMR, and from structure databases, such as the Protein Databank (PDB). Moreover, 3-D structural models can be determined by using any of a number of well known techniques for predicting protein structures from primary sequences (e.g. SYBYL (Tripos 10 Associated, St. Louis, Mo.), de novo protein structure design programs (e.g. MODELER (MSI, Inc., San Diego, CA) and MOE (Chemical Computing Group, Montreal Canada) and ab initio methods, see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,331,573, 5,579,250 and 5,612,895), homology modeling, and ab initio computational analysis. Homology modeling, structure determination based upon x-ray crystallographic structures, and ab initio techniques and combinations of these methods are among those preferred herein.

a. Homology Modeling

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Homology modeling is based on the relationship between protein evolutionary origin, function and folding patterns. Proteins of related origin and function have conserved sequences and structural features among the members of a homologous family. Using these relationships, a three-dimensional structural model for a protein of unknown structure can be constructed by using composite parts of related proteins in the same family. Where only the primary amino acid sequence of a target protein is known, the sequence can be compared to the sequences of related proteins with known structures (reference proteins), and a model can be built by incorporating the structural attributes of the reference protein together with the sequence of the target protein.

Sequence homology calculations generally require: the amino acid sequence of the target protein; a high resolution structure for at least one, but preferably more, related reference proteins; and any other related amino acid sequences. The reference proteins include structures which are similar to the target protein, either by sequence, fold, function, or which are polymorphisms of the target protein. The more related protein structures and sequences that are available or determined, the more reliable the technique will be at providing an accurate model.

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In constructing a protein model using homology modeling, sequence alignment is performed between the target sequence and any known structures within the protein family. Sequence alignment requires determining the similarity between protein sequences by maximizing the number of matches between the sequences while introducing the minimum number of insertions and deletions. Sequence alignment algorithms are well known in the art, and standard gap penalties (*i.e.*, programs that automatically introduce gaps to maximize alignment and then adjust the percentage of identity by applying penalties for gap number and gap length) and other parameters can be selected by the skilled artisan. Additionally, the 3-D structures of the known reference proteins, preferably, are aligned to give the best overall fit for the proteins in the family. This provides indication of structurally-conserved regions, such as regions of the proteins that do not contain insertions or deletions, among the reference structures.

Once the sequences are aligned and the structurally-conserved regions are identified, the coordinates of the reference proteins can be used to construct a 3-D model of the target structure. Coordinates from the protein backbone of the reference proteins are then used to construct the backbone framework for the target protein structure. Side chains can be constructed, for example, by using side chain coordinates from the

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reference proteins, searching from a database to obtain side chain conformations that fit in with the existing structural framework or by generating side chains *ab initio* to establish energetically favorable side chain conformations.

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The non-conserved regions of the unknown protein can be constructed, for example, using database searching. A database of known protein structures (e.g., PDB) can be searched to identify variable regions in other proteins that have a high degree of sequence similarity to the target sequence and that fit onto the existing structural framework of the protein model. Algorithms for performing sequence similarity matching and homology model building are well known in the art and are available commercially (available from Molecular Simulations, Inc., Tripos, Inc. and from numerous academic sources).

The variable regions can also be modeled by fitting the target

sequence to a peptide backbone generated by varying phi and psi angles

(e.g., by calculating Ramachandran or Balasubramanian plots, see,

Balasubramanian (1974) "New type of representation for Mapping Chain
Folding in Protein Molecules," Nature 266:856-857) or Balaji plots, see,

U.S. Patent Nos. 5,331,573, 5,579,250 and 5,612,895) of the amino

acids to give a loop structure that can be integrated into the model

structure based on a sterically and energetically reasonable fit (Figure 1).

In a Balasubramanian plot, the peptide is depicted as a series of different vertical lines, each having solid dots and open circles aligned with the corresponding ϕ , ψ angle values on the vertical axis, and where each line corresponds to the particular number of the residue having the plotted ϕ , ψ angles as indicated on a horizontal axis. In the Balaji plot, the values of the ϕ , ψ angles are shown as the base and tip of a vertical wedge (assuming a vertical angular axis), respectively, with a separate wedge being horizontally positioned on the plot as a function of the

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residue number of the ϕ , ψ angles plotted. The Balaji plot replaces the solid dots and open circles of the Balasubramanian Plot with the base of a wedge and the tip of a wedge, respectively; and further replaces the vertical line joining the dots and open circles of the Balasubramanian plot 5 with the body of the wedge.

b. Ab initio generation of 3-D structures

Alternatively, ab initio methods can be used in combination with an existing partial homologous structure to generate unresolved portions of the target structure. Such methods are described, for example, in U.S. 10 Patent Nos. 5,331,573, 5,579,250 and 5,612,895, which as all patents, applications and publications referenced herein, are each incorporated in their entirety. These methods involve: simulating a real-size primary structure of a polypeptide in a solvent box, i.e., an aqueous environment; shrinking the size of the peptide isobarically and isothermally; and 15 expanding the peptide to its real size in selected time periods, while measuring the energy state and coordinates, i.e., the bonds, angles and torsions of the expanding molecule. As the peptide expands to its full size, it assumes a stable tertiary structure. In most cases, due to the manner in which the expansion occurs, this tertiary structure will be either the most probable structure (i.e., it will represent a global minimum for the structure) or one of the most probable structures. The energy equations used to perform the ab initio simulation are based on the potential energy of the simulated molecule as described using molecular mechanics.

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25 Once a model is built, it can be refined using energy minimization, molecular dynamics calculations, or simulated annealing as described herein. The steric and energetic quality of the structural models is then evaluated by analyzing the structural attributes of the model, such as phi and psi angles (e.g., by calculating Ramachandran or Balasubramanian or

Balaji plots), or the energetics of the model, such as by calculating energy per residue or strain energy. If the overall quality of the model is not satisfactory, further iterative energy refinement can be performed until the model is considered to be acceptable (*i.e.*, e_{av} < 1.5, see below).

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A preferred method for generating and refining the structural variant models is illustrated in **FIG. 1**. First, at block 100 of FIG. 1, protein sequence information, derived genetic polymorphisms, is obtained from the methods described earlier. At block 102, the protein is assigned to a protein superfamily in order to identify related proteins to be used as templates to construct a 3-D model of the protein. If the superfamily is not known, sequence analysis or structural similarity searches can be performed to identify related proteins for use as templates in homology modeling studies, as described herein, as indicated at block 104.

Once the conserved regions of the model are assembled, ab initio loop prediction (Dudek et al. (1998) J. Comp. Chem. 19:548-573) indicated at 106A or ab initio secondary structure generation techniques of block 106B, techniques in which the alignments are adjusted using information on the secondary structure, functional residues, and disulfide bonds as described herein, can be used to complete the model (e.g. U.S. Patents Nos. 5,331,573; 5,579,250; and 5,612,895). This model, complete with loops, is then subjected to refinement procedures (block 110) based on molecular mechanics, molecular dynamics, and simulated annealing methods. Energetic refinement of the structure can be accomplished by performing molecular mechanics calculations using, for example, an ECEPP type forcefield (Dudek et al. (1998) J. Comp. Chem. 19:548-573) or through molecular dynamics simulations using, for example, a modified AMBER type forcefield (Ramnarayan *et al*. (1990) *J*. Chem. Phys. 92:7057-7076. As known to those of skill in the art a modified AMBER (version 3.3) force field is a fully vectorized version of

AMBER (3.0) with coordinate coupling, intra/inter decomposition, and the option to include the polarization energy as part of the total energy (see, e.g., Weiner et al. (1986) J. Comp. Chem. 7:230-252). If necessary, the 3-D structures can be dynamically refined, for example, by using a simulated annealing protocol (e.g.,, 100 ps equilibration, 500 ps dynamics, up to 1000°K, 1 fs data collection).

The refinement process step 110 is used to offset problems that may arise when homology models are not built carefully or when they are built using fully automated methods. Problems that may arise include chain breaks (e.g. consecutive C^a atoms are farther apart than the optimum distance of 3.7 to 3.9 Å); distorted geometry (e.g. bond lengths and bond angles are too far from their optimal values); cis-peptide bonds (e.g., incorrect isomerization of the peptide backbone in non-proline residues when it is not required); disallowed backbone and side-chain conformations (e.g., dihedral angles do not satisfy the Ramachandran plot (see, Balasubramanian (1974) Nature 266:856-857) criteria for a fully favorable protein structure conformation); and misfolded loops (e.g. nonhomologous loops are generated in unnatural conformations). The refinement procedure 110 removes distortions of covalent geometry by using energetic methdods, converts disallowed backbone and side-chain conformations into allowed ones using simulated annealing methods, conserves protein core structure and secondary structural elements built by homology, and rebuilds unnatural loop constructions (Dudek et al. (1998) J. Comp. Chem. 19:548-573).

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25 For quality control (block 112), the protein structural characteristics, for example, stereochemistry (e.g.,, phi/psi and side chain angles), energetics (e.g.,, strain energy), packing profile (e.g.,, packing factor per residue) and hydrophobic packing are evaluated and required to meet acceptable criteria before the structures are used in further studies

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or inputted into a structural polymorphism database. Quality control using strain energies entails computing normalized residue energies (NREs) based on the equation:

$$e_i = [E(i,X) - E_{AV}(X)] / E_{SD}(X)$$
, where

E(i,X) is the energy of interactions of amino acid X in position i with protein environment and solvent;

 $E_{AV}(X)$, $E_{SD}(X)$ is the average residue energies and their standard deviations calculated for 20 amino acids in more than 100 high-quality crystal structures; and

NREs characterize how favorable the interactions of each residue are within the protein environment (Majorov and Abagyan, (1998) Folding & Design 3:259).

The average NRE characterizes the overall quality of a protein structure and is defined as:

15 $e_{av} = (1/N) \Sigma_i e_i$, where

 $e_{av} \le 0.5$ denotes high-resolution X-ray crystal structures;

e_{av} ≤ 1.0 denotes good as NMR and theoretical models; and

 $e_{av} \ge 1.5$ denotes structures that require further refinement.

After the quality of structure is determined at block 112, the model is checked at block 114 to determine if it is satisfactory. If the overall quality of the model is not satisfactory, a "No" outcome at block 116, then remedial action is undertaken to fix problems at block 118, including further iterative energy refinement (block 110), and repeated checking (block 114). The refinement and evaluation is repeated until the model is considered to be acceptable, a "Yes" outcome at block 120, whereupon structural and/or physical properties (e.g. energetics and phi/psi angles) are calculated at block 122A and clinical data (if available) is obtained at block 122B. The model is then inputted into a structural polymorphism database at block 124.

FIG. 2 shows an exemplary method for generating structural variant models derived from genetic polymorphisms and using them in structurebased drug design studies. At the block numbered 200, patient data is acquired for a gene that exhibits genetic polymorphisms. Protein 5 sequence information is then derived, at block 202. A check is made for determination of the 3-D structure of the native protein. If the 3-D structure has been determined, a "Yes" outcome at block 206, then a multiple sequence analysis is performed at block 208 to determine the exact amino acid variations for the structure. If the 3-D structure has not been determined, a "No" outcome at block 210, then the structure is determined using physiochemical methods at block 212.

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Next, at block 214, the 3-D structural models for all variants are generated. A refinement process is then completed at block 216 for the structural models. As noted above in connection with FIG. 1, the process involves subjecting each model, complete with loops, to refinement procedures based on molecular mechanics, molecular dynamics, and simulated annealing methods. As before, the energetic refinement of the structure can be accomplished by performing molecular mechanics calculations using an ECEPP type forcefield (Dudek et al. (1998) J. Comp. Chem. 19:548-573), or through molecular dynamics simulations using, for example, a modified AMBER type forcefield (Ramnarayan et al. (1990) J. Chem. Phys. 92:7057-7076), where a modified AMBER (version 3.3) force field is a fully vectorized version of AMBER (3.0) with coordinate coupling, intra/inter decomposition, and the option to include the polarization energy as part of the total energy (Weiner et al. (1986), J. Comp. Chem. 7:230-252). If necessary, the 3-D structures can be dynamically refined, for example, by using a simulated annealing protocol (e.g.,, 100 ps equilibration, 500 ps dynamics, up to 1000°K, 1 fs data collection).

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At block 218, a quality evaluation is performed for all the models. As described in connection with the quality evaluation process in Fig. 1, the evaluation at block 218 involves evaluating the protein structural characteristics, for example, stereochemistry (e.g., phi/psi and side chain angles), energetics (e.g., strain energy), packing profile (e.g., packing factor per residue) and hydrophobic packing, which must meet acceptable criteria before the structures are used in further studies or inputted into a structural polymorphism database.

After the model quality is determined, at block 220 the models are checked to determine if they are satisfactory for further use. If a model is not satisfactory, a "No" outcome at block 222, then the problems are identified and solved with remedial action at block 224. The remedial action may include further iterative energy refinement at block 216 and repeated checks of model quality at block 218. Once the models are satisfactory, a "Yes" outcome at block 226, structure-based drug design methods are applied at block 228 to identify potential new drugs that bind to the structural variant models. The drug design methods are described further below.

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FIG. 3 shows another exemplary and alternative method for generating structural variant models derived from genetic polymorphisms and using them in structure-based drug design studies. The process of FIG. 3 is similar to the process of FIG. 2 from the initial process at block 300 of acquiring patient data for a gene that exhibits genetic polymorphisms through the process of obtaining models that are satisfactory (a "Yes" outcome at block 326). Thus, block numbers in 25 FIG. 3 from 300 through 326 that correspond to FIG. 2 blocks numbered from 200 thorough 226 refer to similar operations. Unlike FIG. 2, however, the process illustrated in FIG. 3 then involves docking operations.

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At block 328, once the models are determined to be satisfactory, drug molecules are docked with the structural variant models. Next, at block 330, the free energy of binding is evaluated with the potential drugs under study for each structural variant model. At block 332, the total free energy of binding is decomposed, based on the interacting residue in the protein active site. Lastly, at block 334, the free energy of binding is correlated with patient data, if the data is available. Thus, the 3-D structural data is employed in drug design. Details of using such structural data in drug design are described further below.

c. Crystal structures

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The crystal structure of any protein can be determined empirically and the resulting coordinates used as the basis for determing structures of variants. Such structures are often known (see, e.g., Kohlstaedt et al. (1992) Science 256:1773-1790 for a crystal structure of HIV-1 RT bound to a ligand).

3. Use of 3-D structural variant models in drug design

The structural differences in protein structural variants that arise due to genetic polymorphisms can have profound effects on biological activity. Because of the structural differences among the variants, they may have different physical or reactive properties and therefore may exhibit different biological activities. These differences may include, for example, different responses to a given drug, so that a drug which works well in a patient with one particular genetic polymorphism may not work as well in another patient exhibiting a different polymorphism.

The 3-D molecular structures of drug targets derived from genetic polymorphisms can be used in structure-based drug design studies to greatly advance the development of new pharmaceuticals. Relational databases of these 3-D structures that are derived from samplings of genetic polymorphisms over a patient population or a cross-section of the

population can be used to design potential drugs in order to optimize effectiveness for the particular population.

The structures and databases described herein can provide information that is useful, for example, in designing a drug that is 5 effective in the greatest percentage of the population. It is desirable that a given drug is effective in the largest percentage of the population, since such a drug is likely to have the greatest clinical utility and thus the greatest commercial value. A drug with superior performance properties is sometimes referred to as a "best in class" drug and is highly prized by pharmaceutical companies since this heralds market leadership and the likelihood of commercial success. The databases and methods described herein can be used to determine 3-D protein structures for drug targets that are associated with particular genetic polymorphisms and to use the structures in drug design studies for design and optimization of candidate drugs that exhibit activity over the broadest patient population.

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Genetic polymorphisms may result in target protein structural variants in which drug efficacy correlates with specific populations or subpopulations. In some cases, it might be desirable to target drug design or drug therapy toward a specific patient population, such as a particular race, gender, or age group, affected by a certain disease or condition or toward those having a specific genetic polymorphism. The information derived from comparing the 3-D structural variants arising from different genetic polymorphisms may be useful for understanding why drugs are active or inactive in different subpopulations, or for assisting in developing new drugs to maximize efficacy across specific populations.

a. Selection of relevant structural variants

The structural variant models in the structural polymorphism database provided herein can be used to design new drugs or to select a drug therapy that would be appropriate for a patient exhibiting a particular genetic polymorphism. As it may not be possible for a drug to work equally well for all polymorphisms, and thus all patients, representative structural variants can be selected for use in drug design studies in order to maximize biological activity based on genetic polymorphisms.

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In some cases, structural variants are analyzed to determine the common structural features that are conserved through the selected models. These conserved features are used as a basis for drug design. In some cases, the structural variant corresponding to the genetic polymorphism occurring most commonly in a population can be selected for use in identifying drugs that would be effective in the greatest percentage of the population. Optionally, structural variants corresponding to a relevant subpopulation, such as a particular gender, age, race, or other characteristic, can be selected for use in designing drugs that are active in that subpopulation. In other cases, individual structural variant models can be selected for use in designing drugs that are specifically active against one target in one individual arising from a particular genetic polymorphism. Additionally, model structures that represent variants derived from patients that receive a specific treatment regimen or exhibit a particular clinical response (e.g. drug resistance) to a given drug are used as bases for drug design.

The relevant structural variants may be identified using the structural analysis tools described herein, optionally in combination with database and statistical analysis tools that permit a complete analysis and comparison of the molecular structures and properties of the structural

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variants. The structural variants selected based on the criteria including, but not limited to, those listed above are used in drug design.

Drug design b.

Once the protein target structural models have been selected, 5 structure-based drug discovery methodologies, for example, computational screening or docking (e.g., DOCK (available from University of Ca, San Francisco; and AUTODOCK available from Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla and others referenced herein or known to those of skill in the art), can then be used to design biologically-active compounds based on the 3-D structures of the biomolecular receptors.

Using these methods, drug designers can identify and computationally rank various potential clinical drug candidates for maximum efficacy, thus cutting the time and expense associated with drug discovery. The preferred design of drug candidates or the modification of existing drugs is based on the intermolecular interactions between the drug candidate or modified drugs and the selected structural variants predicted by computationally docking drug molecules with the target protein models; energetically refining the docked complexes; determining the binding interactions between the drug or potential new 20 drug candidate molecules and the models by calculating the free energy of binding of the docked complexes and decomposing the total free energy of binding based on interacting residues in the protein active site or sites deemed important for protein activity.

C. Computational docking

25 Methods for using the structural variant models to design potential new drugs or to aid in the selection of a drug therapy based on the interactions of selected small molecules with the particular variants are provided. Structure-based drug design experiments, such as computational screening or docking studies, calculation of binding

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energies or analysis of steric, electrostatic or hydrophobic properties of the resulting structural variant models, can be performed on selected structural variant models to aid in the understanding of observed biological activities or to determine new potential drug candidates to bind 5 to the particular target.

In a typical computational docking protocol, the active site, or sites deemed important for protein activity, of the protein model is defined. A molecular database, such as the Available Chemicals Directory (ACD) or any database of molecules, is screened for molecules that complement the protein model. Solvation parameters are factored in (see, e.g., 10 Shoichet et al. (1999) PROTEINS: Structure, Function, and Genetics 34:4-16). In these computational docking studies, drugs or drug candidates are fitted to the structural variant models based on complementary interactions (e.g., steric, hydrophobic, or electrostatic interactions). Methods for performing such studies are well known and software tools for performing the calculations are widely available (M. Lambert, "Docking Conformationally Flexible Molecules into Protein Binding Sites" in Practical Application of Computer-Aided Drug Design, Charifson, Ed., Marcel Dekker, NY, pp. 243-303; Kurtz (1992) Science 257:1078-1082; Kuntz et al. (1982) J. Mol. Biol. 161:269-288; Stewart et al. (1992) Med. Chem. Res. 1:439-443; Shoichet et al. (1993) Science 259:1445-1450; Shoichet et al. (1991) J. Mol. Biol. 221:327-346).

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New potential drug candidates can be designed by identifying potential small molecule drugs that can bind to a particular structural variant. This is accomplished, for example, by methods including, but are not limited to, methods for electronic screening of small molecule databases as described herein, methods involving modifying the functional groups of existing drugs in silico, methods of de novo ligand design. Methods for computationally desiging drugs are known to those

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of skill in the art and include, but are not limited to, DOCK (Kuntz et al. (1982) "A Geometric Approach to Macromolecule-Ligand Interactions", J. Mol. Biol., 161:269-288; available from University of Ca, San Francisco); and AUTODOCK (see, Goodsell et al. (1990) "Automated Docking of Substrates to Proteins by Simulated Annealing", Proteins: Structure, Function, and Genetics, 8, pp. 195-202; available from Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla); GRID (Oxford University, Oxford, UK); CAVEAT (UC Berkeley, Ca), LEGEND (Molecular Simulations, Inc., San Diego, CA); LUDI (Molecular Simulations, Inc., San Diego, CA); HOOK (Molecular 10 Simulations, Inc., San Diego, CA); CLIX (CSIRO, Australia); GROW (Upjohn Laboratories, Kalamazoo); others including HINT, LUDI, NEWLEAD, HOOK, PRO-LIGAND and CONCERTS (see, M. Murcko, "An Introduction to De Novo Ligand Design" in Practical Application of Computer-Aided Drug Design, Charifson, Ed., Marcel Dekker, NY, pp 305-354), methods based on QSAR (quantitative structure-activity 15 relationships, QSAR and Drug Design: New Developments and Applications, Fugita, Ed., (1995) Elsevier, pp 3-81; 3D QSAR in Drug Design, Kubinyi, Ed., (1993) Escom, Leiden), and other methods known to those of skill in the art for determining molecules that have optimal 20 binding interactions with a selected target.

The docked complexes, if needed, are further refined energetically to optimize geometries within the binding site and to select the best structure from a set of possible structures, using molecular mechanics, molecular dynamics, and simulated annealing techniques, including those described herein and others that are known to those skilled in the art.

d. Free energy of binding studies

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After the computational docking step, the free energy of binding of the docked complex is calculated, and the total free energy of binding is decomposed based on the interacting residues in the protein active site or

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sites deemed improtant for protein activity. Analyses of the binding energies are needed to identity drug candidates. If need or desired, the free energy of binding of different drugs or potential drugs to each structural variant model can be calculated by substracting the free energy 5 of the non-interacting protein and drug from the free energy of the protein-drug complex. The total free energy of binding is decomposed into its various thermodynamic components, e.g. enthalpic and entropic components, based on the interacting residues in the protein active site in a solvated model to characterize the structural and thermodynamic features in the mode of drug binding and to determine the contribution of the solvent] (see, e.g., Wang et al. (1996) J. Am. Chem. Soc. 118:995-1001; Wang et al. (1995) J. Mol. Biol. 253:473-492; Ortiz et al. (1995) J. Med. Chem. 38:2681-2691, which describes a computational method for deducing QSARs from ligand-macromolecule complexes). Following 15 the computational drug design protocol described herein, any potential new drugs that are identified can be synthesized in, for example, industry or academia, and subjected to further biological testing, such as in vitro studies or pre-clinical and clinical in vivo testing.

Based on the predicted intermolecular interactions of the drugs or modified drugs with the structural variant models from binding studies, potential drug candidates that are specific for a protein with a selected polymorphism or that specifically interact with all proteins exhibiting the polymorphism can be identified.

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It is also possible to individualize drug design or drug therapy by determining the structural variants associated with a particular patient and then designing or screening drugs or potential drugs to maximize efficacy in that subject or in a subpopulation that exhibits the same genetic polymorphism. The variants may also be used to track polymorphic variations in infectious organisms, such as viruses. For example, the

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human immunodeficiency viruses (HIVs) reverse transcriptase and protease have served as drug targets (see, Erickson et al. (1996) Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol 36:545-571); their three-dimensional structures are known (see, e.g., Nanni et al. (1993) Perspectives in Drug Discovery and Design 1:129-150; Kroeger et al. (1997) Protein Eng. 10:1379-1383). The clinical emergence of drug-resistant variants of these viruses has limited the long-term effectiveness of drugs targeted against these enzymes.

As noted, these enzymatic proteins in order to preserve function 10 must exhibit conserved 3-D structures. The methods herein permit design of drugs specific for the conserved regions of the 3-D structures. They also permit selection of drug regimens based upon the alleles expressed. Hence, methods for designing HIV enzyme-specific drugs are provided. Flow charts illustrating exemplary alternative embodiments using protein 3-D structures derived from genetic polymorphisms in structure-based drug design studies are provided (see, Figs. 2 and 3). In the flow charts depicted in these figures, the drug design includes structure-based drug design methods (see, Figure 2) and computational docking of drugs with structural variants, evaluation of the binding energy of the docked complexes, and correlation of the binding energy with patient data such as age, gender, race, drug treatment history, and any other pertinent information that is available (see, Figure 3). The data generated by this computer-based method can be stored in a database, such as, for example, in a relational database. The resulting database can be screened using searching tools to select potential drugs and therapeutic agents that bind to or exhibit biological responses towards target proteins.

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C. Applications of computer-based methods

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As discussed above, the computer-based methods provided herein include some or all of the steps of obtaining one or more, preferably two or more, amino acid sequences of a target protein that is the product of a gene exhibiting genetic polymorphisms; generating 3-dimensional (3-D) protein structural variant models from the sequences; and based upon the structures of the 3-D models, designing drug candidates or modifying existing drugs based on the predicted intermolecular interactions of the drug candidates or modified drugs with the structural variants by computationally docking drug molecules with the target protein models; energetically refining the docked complexes; determining the binding interactions between the drug or potential new drug candidate molecules and the models by calculating the free energy of binding of the docked complexes and decomposing the total free energy of binding based on interacting residues in the protein active site or sites deemed important for protein activity. There are numerous applications of these methods, which include structure-based drug design and drug testing; selection of clinically relevant populations for drug testing and other such methods.

1. Genetic polymorphisms and structure-based drug design

As noted above, structure-based drug design is an increasingly useful methodology that has made a great impact in the design of biologically active lead compounds. Drug designers can design and screen potential new drugs via computational methods, such as docking or binding studies, before actually beginning patient testing. The drugs designed by such methods, and also those identified by traditional methods of drug discovery, are then tested in clinical trials. Among those that show efficacy for a particular indication and low toxicity ultimately are approved for use. It is found, however, that not all patients with a

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particular indication respond uniformly to the drugs. The drug may not be efficacious or side-effects may be pronounced.

The methods provided herein, represent a further advance in the use of rational drug design methods. As described herein, polymorphic variation has an effect upon the 3-D structure of encoded proteins. As a result, drugs interact with variants differently, leading to differential responses in the population as a whole. A new approach to drug design and testing is provided herein. This methods involves identifying polymorphisms and determining 3-D resulting structures, which are then used in methods, including, computational drug design, in the selection of patient populations, in designing treatment protocols and in other applications.

2. Drug resistance

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Methods for understanding and overcoming drug resistances by using 3-D protein model structures resulting from multiple genetic polymorphisms or mutations in an infectious agents, such as viruses, bacterial and other pathogenic agents are provided. Also provided are methods that for using this information in drug design studies.

In the case of infectious organisms or other replicating or mutating agents, such as flu, HIV, rhinovirus or biological warfare agents, some polymorphisms or mutations may arise over time which convey resistance or susceptibility to specific drug therapy, for example, by altering the drug target structure or physical properties so that a specific drug or therapy, such as an antibiotic or vaccine, may no longer be able to bind to or otherwise interact with the target protein to exert its desired biological effect. For certain infectious agents, such as HIV, genetic polymorphisms in certain genes give rise to drug resistance as the virus mutates (see, e.g., Erickson et al. (1996) Annu Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 36:545-571).

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Where drug resistance that arises from mutations or polymorphisms is observed, the methods described herein can be used to develop new drugs that overcome the resistance. For example, once drug resistance is observed, the structure associated with the resistant polymorphism can be determined and used in further drug design studies to suggest new drugs or modifications to the existing drug that will restore biological activity by targeting different mutants or that will target multiple mutants simultaneously.

The model structures can also be used to correlate drug resistance in infectious diseases with the structural variants derived from genetic polymorphisms. Here, the 3-D structure of the virus or other drug target is determined for the particular variant model against which the drug was effective. When drug resistance arises due to a genetic polymorphism, a model for the structure variant associated with the resistant organism can be generated, and a new drug can be designed or modifications can be made to the existing drug to overcome the resistance.

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For example, samples of the mutating organism can be obtained over time and structural models for the resulting proteins can be generated. These models can then be used to design new drug therapies that are active against the mutated organism. Multiple drug resistant structures can be analyzed to obtain an average structure or to identify common structural features in order to design new drugs that have the broadest spectrum of activity against multiple mutations.

Such structural information is useful in designing effective drug therapies to overcome resistance or to develop drugs that are effective over a range of genetic polymorphisms and thus work for the maximum number of patients.

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3. Identification of conserved structural features or pharmacophores

If common structural features are observed over a range of protein targets that are derived from genetic polymorphisms, these common features may be used to design a drug that is effective with a variety of genetic polymorphisms and thus many patients. The retention of certain common structural features over a large number of genetic polymorphisms suggests that those features may not be mutatable because the conserved structure may be essential to protein function,

10 e.g., to the viability of an infectious organism or virus. Such conserved structural elements are prime targets for structure-based drug design, e.g., anti-infective or antibiotic drug design, and can lead to highly effective therapies.

The common structural features can serve as a basis for structure-based drug design, for example, by serving as a scaffold for building a receptor model into which potential drug candidates can be docked or as a pharmacophore query for screening a library of physical or virtual chemical or biochemical molecules to identify compounds that match the pharmacophore template and, thus, are potential drug candidates.

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Analysis of 3-D protein structural variants derived from genetic polymorphisms to identify the common structural features over a large number of structural variants can aid in the design of drugs that are active over a broad range of genetic polymorphisms, such as in a large number of patients or against drug resistant targets.

In comparing sets of related protein structures, such as those with the same biological function or those resulting from genetic polymorphisms, certain parts of the structural framework are often found to be conserved, while other parts vary among the proteins. Mutations that occur in the conserved regions of the structure can have significant effects biological activity. For example, in viruses, the conserved features

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can be essential to protein function and, thus, to the viability of the infectious organism or virus. Identifying the conserved structural features over a range of structures often gives insight into which structural features are necessary for biological activity and are therefore non-5 mutatable. By analyzing a number of structural variants derived from genetic polymorphisms that exhibit drug resistance, it is possible to identify or design drugs that interact best with the common structural features in all of the variants. Using these features in structure-based drug design studies leads to the identification of drugs that retain biological activity despite multiple mutations, or polymorphisms, and could help to overcome the problem of drug resistance.

In certain preferred embodiments, new potential drug candidates can be identified using the structural variant models by identifying pharmacophores or conserved features in the protein structural variant 15 models and using this structural information to identify small molecules that would bind to the structural variant models.

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Using structural comparison tools described herein, the common structural features that are conserved across a range of structural variant models of a given protein based on different genetic polymorphisms can be identified. To do this, multiple structural variant models are compared, generally by superimposing the coordinates of one variant model onto those of one or more other variants and observing the structural fit. Such functionality is commonly found in molecular graphics or homology modeling packages. Once the optimum fit of structures is performed, then the structural features that are present throughout the structural variant models can be identified and used as the basis for drug interactions in structure-based drug design studies. For example, the pharmacophores or conserved features can be specified as database queries and a library or database of small molecule structures can be

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searched to identify new lead compounds to bind to the pharmacophores. Alternatively, other structure-based ligand design strategies can be employed to design lead compounds or to identify modifications to be made to existing drugs to improve biological activity.

4. Identification of compensatory structural changes

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Certain proteins, for example, viral proteins or other infectious organisms, may harbor multiple genetic polymorphisms. Since each genetic polymorphism can give rise to slight changes in structure, some, and over time, many, additional genetic polymorphisms may cause changes in the protein structures that significantly affect biological activity. These structural changes could result in, for example, different dynamical behavior, alteration in enzyme kinetics or differences in substrate recognition, which can significantly alter drug response. For example, a mutation for one drug compound can suppress a mutation to a second drug due to compensatory effects. In these cases, a drug which is predicted to be ineffective for a given patient based upon the single nucleotide correlation may, in fact, be effective as a result of these changes.

Because mutations are so frequent in AIDS and other viruses, few sequences are exactly the same in different patients. Thus, it is difficult or inconclusive to generate multiple mutation sequence correlations for drug resistance. If each patient has a different viral sequence due to a high viral mutation rate, then no sequence correlation is even possible in such cases.

The methods described herein can be used to study the effects of multiple genetic polymorphisms on a resultant protein structure. Multiple mutations are common in AIDS and other viruses, which makes sequence correlation difficult. By observing the structural effects of the mutations on the resulting protein, it is possible to look at the net effect of all

structural changes and to consider the overall structure of the protein in drug design studies. For example, a mutation might occur in the active site, or site of drug action, in a protein. Additionally, there may be related mutations in other parts of the protein structure, which might not be 5 identified from a single point mutation correlation. These related mutations could have an effect on biological activity of the protein. By looking only at the active site, it might be predicted that a drug or potential drug would not bind to the protein. The additional mutation, however, might cause compensatory structural changes in the protein structure that alter its properties in a way that restores biological activity.

By computing 3-D protein structures from gene sequences containing multiple polymorphisms, it is possible to more accurately predict the effect of multiple sequence mutations on protein structure and, thus, to obtain a better correlation between sequence and drug 15 resistance than by considering sequence correlations alone. This information can be useful, for example, in understanding drug resistance and can aid researchers and clinicians in developing new drug therapies to overcome drug resistance.

The structures that are derived based on multiple generic 20 polymorphisms can be used in structure-based drug design studies to provide frameworks, or scaffolds, into which drug or potential drug molecules can be docked. This permits the design of drugs that are active against a wider range of structural variants, thus, in more patients or against a range of drug resistant proteins.

5. **Clinical Applications**

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A knowledge of the repertoire of structural differences arising from genetic polymorphisms across the human population or specific subpopulations can provide insight into the differing biological responses in patients based on their genetic differences. For example, where clinical

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data are available for patients having particular genetic polymorphisms, this information can be associated with the 3-D protein structural variants and used to find correlations between polymorphisms and observed drug responses.

The methods provided herein can be used to design drug therapies that bring about favorable clinical responses (or eliminate unfavorable effects) in patients, to identify pharmacological effects of drugs in different patient subpopulations (e.g. age, race, gender) and to simulate clinical trails to increase the probability that the trials will yield optimal 10 results.

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Because of the high cost of clinical trials, such studies are generally focused on small patient populations. The structural analysis tools described herein permit the extension of clinical trials to cover patient populations not specifically included in the study. This is accomplished through correlation of the structural variants derived from genetic polymorphisms with clinical responses.

The molecular structures and databases described herein can also find application in the understanding and prediction of clinical or pharmacological drug responses, for example, efficacy, toxicity, dose dependencies or side effects in patients. For example, relational databases containing 3-D protein structural variants can provide a means for managing and using the information to understand and predict clinical responses in patients.

In other embodiments, observed clinical data from patients in a 25 clinical trial can be associated with the structural variant models for each genetic polymorphism exhibited in the clinical subjects, for example, in a structural polymorphism relational database. The correlation between the structural variants and observed clinical effects can then be utilized to predict clinical outcomes in patients that did not participate in the clinical

trial. For example, a structural variant model can be generated for a patient based on a genetic polymorphism exhibited in the patient, and the database can be mined to identify structurally similar variants for which clinical results are known. Structural similarity can be determined, for example, by superimposing the structures and measuring the RMS (root mean squared) differences between the structures or by using pattern matching or motif searching algorithms. The results can be used to predict clinical responses in the patient based on the clinical data associated with the structurally similar variants.

The predicted correlations can also be used to aid in the design of subsequent clinical trials. The follow-on trials can be made more effective through the judicious selection of patients with given genotypes (i.e., those exhibiting the same genetic polymorphisms), as guided by the structurally predicted outcomes. For example, a clinical trial can be designed based on a subpopulation of clinical subjects which exhibit a specific genetic polymorphism (i.e. structural variant) to demonstrate the effectiveness of a given therapeutic on a targeted population.

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In other embodiments, the methods provided herein can be used in the selection of drug therapies for patients exhibiting a particular genetic polymorphism. This is accomplished by generating the structural variant model associated with the polymorphism, docking drug molecules that might be used to treat the patient into the structural variant model and calculating the binding energies of each drug with the variant. The results of docking or free energy calculations can be correlated to clinical data, for example, patient population (e.g., ethnic background, race, sex, age), treatment regimen, patient response to a particular drug or duration of treatment. The binding energies can be compared, for example, to determine which drug would best bind to the variant in order to identify

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the drug that could best be used to treat the patient to optimize biological activity.

D. Creation of 3-D Structural Polymorphism Databases

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The above-noted methods all rely upon the use of databases of 5 nucleic acid sequences. Any such database known to those of skill in the art may be employed; numerous such databases are publically available (e.g. the Stanford HIV database). The Stanford HIV database is hierarchal database with information about HIV patients who received or did not receive protease inhibitor treatments, patient-dates, isolates, sequences, hyperlinks to MEDLINE and GenBank abstracts, and art. This database, however, does not contain 3-D protein structures of any proteins including HIV reverse transcriptase (RT) and HIV protease (PR; see, e.g., Shafer et al. (1999) Nucleic Acids Res. 27:348-352, Shafer et al. (1999) J. Virol 73:6197-6202, http://hivdb.stanford.edu/hiv, Richter (January 20, 1999) "AIDS drugs found to be effective in the world's most common HIV strains).

Databases of sequences and associated information may also be generated as described herein by obtaining samples and sequences from a variety of sources. In all instances, further databases are generated by 20 then calulating 3-D structural models of the encoded proteins or relevant portions, such as active binding sites, thereof, from the nucleic acid sequence information. It is these databases of nucleic acid sequence and/or primary protein sequence and the associated 3-D structure that are provided herein and that are used in the all of the methods, except for the computational phenotyping discussed below, which does not require a database, provided herein. Hence databases comtaining computationally determined 3-D structures of polymorphic proteins or portions thereof are provided herein. These databases serve as tools in a variety of methods, including those provided herein.

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Databases that include 3-D structures for variant proteins encoded by the nucleic acids that contain polymorphisms are provided. These are generated after 3-D structural models are constructed for the protein structural variants, preferably for all of the protein structural variants, representing the genetic polymorphisms, by inputting the atomic coordinates into a structural polymorphism database, preferably a relational database, and optionally with associated structural and/or physical properties (e.g., phi/psi and side-chain angles and energetics), and other data, if available, including, but are not limited to, historical data, such as parental medical histories, and clinical data. The resulting database is used in structure-based drug design studies and for clinical analyses. Figure 11 is a tabulation of the 3-D coordinates of a representative entry, an HIV protease, that is encoded by the DNA in one of SEQ ID Nos. 3-74 and 77-117, and that is an entry in an exemplary database that includes 3-D structures. Exemplary databases that contain the nucleic acids sequences and structures of all proteins encoded by SEQ ID Nos. 3-117 as well additional nucleic acids are provided herein and are described in the EXAMPLES.

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A database is preferably interfaced to a molecular graphics package that includes 3-D visualization and structural analysis tools, to analyze similarities and variations in the protein structural variant models (see, copending U.S. application Serial No. 09/531,995, which is published as International PCT application No. WO 00/57309, and is a continuation-inpart of U.S. application Serial No. 09/272,814, filed March 19, 1999). Briefly, International PCT application No. WO 00/57309 provides a database and interface for access to 3-D molecular structures and associated properties, which can be used to facilitate the design of potential new therapeutics. The interface also provides access to other structure-based drug discovery tools and to other databases, such as

databases of chemical structures, including fine chemical or combinatorial libraries, for use in structure-focused high-throughput screening, as well as to a host of public domain databases and bioinformatics sites. The interface also provides access to other structure-based drug discovery tools and to other databases, such as databases of chemical structures, including fine chemical or combinatorial libraries, for use in structure-focused high-throughput screening, as well as to a host of public domain databases and bioinformatics sites. This interface can be modified as needed to adapt for use with a paritcular database.

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A relational database that collects multiple data files relating to the same molecular structure in the same subdirectory and that provides an interface to access all of the collected files from the same structure using the same user interface program is also provided. The collected files include a variety of information and computer file formats, depending on the type of information to be conveyed to users of the database. In practice, a user communicates over a public network, such as the Internet, or over a controlled network, such as an internet, with a secure file server that controls access to the collected files, and the interface to the collected files is provided by a standard graphical user interface program that is widely available. In this way, a convenient means of searching molecular structure data for characteristics of interest is provided. Data searching, file viewing, and investigation of multiple representations of molecular structures from within a single viewing program can also be performed using the database and interface.

The data files can be those available over a wide network such as the Internet, and a suitable graphical user interface designed or obtained. Such interface is used for viewing the data files is a standard Internet web browser program, such as the web browser products by Netscape Communications, Inc. and Microsoft Corporation that are distributed free

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of charge. Such browser products readily import and provide views of files having a wide variety of formats that contain alphanumeric, video, and audio data. A security server is preferably located between the user browser program at a network client machine controls access to the 5 database, which is housed at a file server connected to the security server. Before a user gains access to the database, the security server checks authorization for the individual user and then, if appropriate, permits downloading of appropriate data from the database file server. It is contemplated that the databases containing 3-D structures of proteins or portions thereof the exhibit polymorphism will be loaded.

Data for a molecular structure is loaded into the database by specifying the file pathnames for the various data files that contain the different types of data, including the different molecule views. Using a browser to view the data files permits various helper applications, called plug-ins, to smoothly and transparently accept the different file formats and provide views to the user. The various data files of the database are organized in accordance with the database design when they are loaded into the database and are managed by a relational database management program.

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In addition to 3-D protein structures and associate primary sequences, as provided herein, the database can optionally contain associated biological or clinical data, such as drug resistance, side effects, efficacy, pharmacokinetics and other data, that correlate with or can be correlated the structural variants. This information will be used for correlating observed clinical effects to specific structural variants and for predicting clinical responses and outcomes based on a patient's structural variants, i.e., genetic polymorphisms.

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Structural analysis tools are preferably integrated with the structural database for comparing and analyzing the resulting protein structural variant models. For example, the molecular graphics software package described in International PCT application No. WO 00/57309, 5 includes structural analysis capability to measure the structural attributes of the model (distances, angles, etc.), to analyze sequences and secondary structures, to study physical properties such as hydrophobicity, electrostatic potential, and active or reactive sites in the protein, as well as to evaluate the quality of the structure (both conformationally and energetically).

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Structures can also be compared by aligning them, such as by performing a least squares fitting of the x-, y- and z-coordinates of each of the structural variant models and superimposing the structures or any other alignment method or structural comparison method. For example, 15 the structures of the variants can be clustered, or grouped together, based on structural similarity. This can save time over studying each structural variant independently because, where structures are considered to be similar enough that they are clustered together (e.g., if their structures can be superimposed within a specified tolerance), then only a representative structure, or perhaps an average structure or scaffold, which is derived as a composite of the individual structural variant models, can be used in further drug design studies.

Tools for database searching can also be included in the software package. These can be used to query the database for structural variant models having similar properties, such as molecular structure or sequence similarity. These tools are used, for example, to mine the database to identify variant models that are structurally similar (e.g. to find structures that overlap within a specified tolerance), and thus would be predicted to interact in the same way with potential drugs or exhibit the same clinical

response. This information could be useful in understanding the structural or clinical effects of different genetic polymorphisms and could potentially save time and money by extending the results of previously performed clinical or computer-based drug design studies to predict the results of studies on similar structural variants that have not yet been performed.

1. Exemplary Databases

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Databases containing data representative of the 3-D structure of structural variants encoded by a selected gene or genes or the 3-D structure of other polymorphic variants are provided. The selected genes can be drug target, such as receptors and genes of infectious agents, such as the HIV protease or reverse transcriptase. Exemplary databases are presented in Example 5 which describes the construction, interface, use and applications of HIV PR and RT databases. These databases may be stored on any suitable medium and used in any suitable computer system. Systems and methods for generating, storing and processing databases are well known.

2. Computer systems

Computer systems for processing the databases and computer systems containing the databases are provided. The processing that maintains the database and performs the methods and procedures using the databases may be performed on multiple computers, or may be performed by a single, integrated computer. For example, the computer through which data is added to the database may be separate from the computer through which the database is sorted or analyzed, or may be integrated with it. Each computer operates under control of a central processor unit (CPU), such as a "Pentium" microprocessor and associated integrated circuit chips, available from Intel Corporation of Santa Clara, California, USA. A computer user can input commands and data from a

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keyboard and display mouse and can view inputs and computer output at a display. The display is typically a video monitor or flat panel display device. The computer also includes a direct access storage device (DASD), such as a fixed hard disk drive. The memory typically includes 5 volatile semiconductor random access memory (RAM). Each computer preferably includes a program product reader that accepts a program product storage device from which the program product reader can read data (and to which it can optionally write data). The program product reader can include, for example, a disk drive, and the program product storage device can comprise removable storage media such as a magnetic floppy disk, an optical CD-ROM disc, a CD-R disc, a CD-RW disc, or a DVD data disc. If desired, computers can be connected so they can communicate with each other, and with other connected computers, over a network. Each computer can communicate with the other connected computers over the network through a network interface (see, e.g., Examples below) that permits communication over a connection between the network and the computer.

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The computer operates under control of programming steps that are temporarily stored in the memory in accordance with conventional computer construction. When the programming steps are executed by the CPU, the pertinent system components perform their respective functions. Thus, the programming steps implement the functionality of the system as described above. The programming steps can be received from the DASD, through the program product reader, or through the network connection. The storage drive can receive a program product, read programming steps recorded thereon, and transfer the programming steps into the memory for execution by the CPU. As noted above, the program product storage device can include any one of multiple removable media having recorded computer-readable instructions,

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including magnetic floppy disks and CD-ROM storage discs. Other suitable program product storage devices can include magnetic tape and semiconductor memory chips. In this way, the processing steps necessary for operation can be embodied on a program product.

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Alternatively, the program steps can be received into the operating memory over the network. In the network method, the computer receives data including program steps into the memory through the network interface after network communication has been established over the network connection by well known methods that will be understood by those skilled in the art without further explanation.

The computer that implements the client side processing, and the computer that implements the server side processing, or any other computer device of the system, may comprise any conventional computer suitable for implementing the functionality described herein. FIGURE 9 is a block diagram of an exemplary computer device 900 such as might comprise any of the computing devices in the system. Each computer operates under control of a central processor unit (CPU) 902, such as an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) from a number of vendors, or a "Pentium"-class microprocessor and associated integrated circuit chips, available from Intel Corporation of Santa Clara, California, USA. Commands and data can be input from a user control panel, remote control device, or a keyboard and mouse combination 904 and inputs and output can be viewed at a display 906. The display is typically a video monitor or flat panel display device.

The computer device 900 may comprise a personal computer or, in the case of a client machine, the computer device may comprise a Web appliance or other suitable Web-enabled device for viewing Web pages. In the case of a personal computer, the device 900 preferably includes a direct access storage device (DASD) 908, such as a fixed hard disk drive (HDD).

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The memory 910 typically comprises volatile semiconductor random access memory (RAM). If the computer device 900 is a personal computer, it preferably includes a program product reader 912 that accepts a program product storage device 914, from which the program product reader can 5 read data (and to which it can optionally write data). The program product reader can comprise, for example, a disk drive, and the program product storage device can comprise removable storage media such as a floppy disk, an optical CD-ROM disc, a CD-R disc, a CD-RW disc, a DVD disk, or the like. Semiconductor memory devices for data storage and corresponding readers may also be used. The computer device 900 can communicate with the other connected computers over a network 916 (such as the Internet) through a network interface 918 that enables communication over a connection 920 between the network and the computer device.

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The CPU 902 operates under control of programming steps that are temporarily stored in the memory 910 of the computer 900. When the programming steps are executed, the pertinent system component performs its functions. Thus, the programming steps implement the functionality of the system illustrated in FIGURE 1. The programming steps can be received from the DASD 908, through the program product 914, or through the network connection 920, or can be incorporated into an ASIC as part of the production process for the computer device. If the computer device includes a storage drive 912, then it can receive a program product, read programming steps recorded thereon, and transfer the programming steps into the memory 910 for execution by the CPU 902. As noted above, the program product storage device can comprise any one of multiple removable media having recorded computer-readable instructions, including magnetic floppy disks, CD-ROM, and DVD storage discs. Other suitable program product storage devices can include magnetic tape and semiconductor

memory chips. In this way, the processing steps necessary for operation in accord with the methods herein can be embodied on a program product.

Alternatively, the program steps can be received into the operating memory 910 over the network 916. In the network method, the computer 5 receives data including program steps into the memory 910 through the network interface 918 after network communication has been established over the network connection 920 by well-known methods that will be understood by those skilled in the art without further explanation. The program steps are then executed by the CPU 902 to implement the processing of the system.

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To implement the functionality described herein, it has been found that a suitable computer for performing database server tasks includes a "Pentium" level CPU having at least 128 MB of memory, 30 GB of disk storage, and 256 MB of disk swap space for files. A recommended configuration for computer performance would include, for example, a "Pentium III" processor at 700 MHz or faster, memory of 256 MB or greater, disk storage space of 50 GB or more, and swap space of 500 MB or more. A suitable configuration for performing user tasks as described above includes a "Pentium" level CPU having 128 MB memory, disk space of 240 MB with swap space of 256 MB, and an optional display circuit card supporting OpenGL and having 4 MB of memory. A recommended configuration includes, for example, a "Pentium III" processor at 500 MHz or faster, memory of 256 MB or greater, disk space of 500 MB or more, swap space of 500 MB or more, and an optional display card having 8 MB of memory or more, supporting resolution of 1024 x 768.

In a preferred embodiment, the software used in the computing system described above includes, for the server machine, operating system software such as "Windows NT Server 4.0" from Microsoft

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Corporation, with Service Pack 5, Version 1280 (10 June 1999) or more recent, with database management server software such as, but are not limited to, "Oracle Server Standard Edition 8.1" from Oracle Corporation. The software used in a preferred embodiment of the user machine includes operating system software such as "Windows NT Workstation 4.0" from Microsoft Corporation, with Service Pack 5, version 1280 (10 June 1999) or more recent, as well as "Oracle Client Standard Edition Version 8.1" or higher. The client machine will also be compliant with the "Java" programming language (Java Runtime Environment 1.2.2). As will be known to those skilled in the art, other configurations may be suitable, depending on the applications being used and the computer performance desired.

E. Computational phenotyping

Also provided herein is a method designated computational phenotyping. Computational (also referred to herein as in silico phenotyping). This refers to the method in which a 3-D protein structure is generated from a given genotype and protein-drug binding analyses in silico (computationally) are performed in order to determine whether drug binding does (i.e. sensitive) or does not (i.e. resistant) take place. This type of analysis is contemplated to be performed for an individual patient or subject or groups thereof, such as ethnic groups, gender-based or agebased groups, particular species or groups thereof) to assess or select a drug for treatment of a particular disease or other such use, and is done to assess efficacy of a particular drug on a desired target, where the target exhibits polymorphisms. The following discussion and example, below, is with reference to HIV PR and RT, but it is understood that the methods and applications can be applied to any protein or gene product that exhibits polymorphic variation, and particularly to gene products that are drug targets.

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Among the methods of computational phenotyping, there are three distinct methodologies that are clinically useful for determining either resistance or sensitivity to particular HIV-1 antiviral therapeutics. These are: genotyping, phenotyping, and virtual phenotyping. These 5 methodologies are used to optimize the choice of therapeutics during the initiation of therapy, after drug failure, and/or during salvage therapy. Genotyping involves extracting the HIV viral RNA and amplifying all or part of the genes encoding the protease and reverse transcriptase proteins and sequencing them in order to assess the presence of resistance-associated mutations.

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In phenotyping, the amplified sequences are instead sub-cloned into expression vectors and then tested for their replicative ability in vitro by transfecting them into cultured and/or established cell lines, such as, for example, human T cells, monocytes, macrophage, dendritic cells, 15 Langerhans cells, hematopoeitic stem cells, HeLa, XC, Mm5MT, LTL, COS 7, NIH3T3, LTA, MCF-7, or other cells derived from human tissues and cells that which are the principal targets of viral infection in the presence or absence of antiviral drugs (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,837,464; see, also EP 0852626; EP 1012334; and EP 0877937), Virtual phenotyping (ViroLogic, Inc.) is an interpretive service in which the phenotype of a specimen (i.e. of a plant, animal, pathogen, or human) is inferred from the specimen's genotype based upon an extensive correlative database of known genotypes and phenotypes. Such a correlative database must be updated constantly to maintain clinical accuracy.

Similar to *virtual* phenotyping, computational or in *silico* phenotyping infers phenotype based upon specimen genotype. Computational phenotyping is distinct from virtual phenotyping in that sensitivity or resistance to drugs is determined directly through protein-drug binding

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analysis performed in silico and not through correlation with a database of known genotypes and phenotypes. The advantage of computational phenotyping is that new resistance conferring mutations can be discovered rapidly and in "real time" without the need for phenotyping to 5 train the genotype. Moreover, in silico phenotypes are not subject to error caused from compensatory mutations which may act synergistically or anti-synergistically with resistance-associated mutations to increase, decrease, or reverse specific drug resistances. Computational phenotyping will generate information that can, for example, be presented in a report that is marketed within the in vitro diagnostics industry as an adjunct test/service to help optimize therapy and assist physicians, farmers, acadmenic institutions, government agencies, and industries with specimen treatment. Thus, a computer-based method for predicting clinical responses e.g. drug sensitivity or drug resistance in patients, plants, animals, pathogens, and microorganisms based on genetic polymorphisms is provided.

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The genotypes used in the methods are obtained from any source, including, but are not limited to, from a plant, animal, pathogen, or mammal with the most preferred source being a mammal, paticularly a human for whom a particular drug treatment is contemplated, and is the genotype of the drug target, such as, as exemplified herein, HIV RT or PR from a particular infected individual. Other examplary drug targets are proteins, polypeptides, oligopeptides, including, but not limited to, a receptor, enzyme, hormone, and any such compound with which drugs or other ligands interact to bring about a biological response. For exemplification of this method, the protein considered is an enzyme, in particular HIV protease (PR) and reverse transcriptase (RT), which are therapeutic drug targets. Nucleic acid encoding the target from individual sample, such as blood sample or other body fluid sample from a

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mammal, such as a human patient, is sequenced, and the 3-D structure thereof determined. The drug of interest is computationally tested to assess whether it interacts with the sample.

The following examples are included for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

BINDING CORRELATIONS OF MUTANT FORMS OF HCV PROTEASE WITH DIFFERENT INHIBITORS

10 This example provides the results of a theoretical study of NS3 protease complexes with two known peptide inhibitors (see SEQ ID Nos. 1 and 2; Ingallinella et al. ((1998) Biochemistry 37:8906-8914).

Introduction

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During HCV replication, the final steps of processing are performed by a virially encoded chymotrypsin-like serine protease NS3. NS3 is an approximately 3000 amino acid protein that contains, from the amino terminus to the carboxy terminus, a nucleocapsid protein (C), envelope proteins (E1 and E2) and several non-structural proteins (NS1, 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5a and 5b). NS3 is an approximately 68 kDa protein, encoded by 20 approximately 1893 nucleotides of the HCV genome, and has two distinct domains: (a) a serine protease domain containing approximately 200 of the N-terminal amino acids; and (b) an RNA-dependent ATPase domain at the C-terminus of the protein. The NS3 protease is considered a member of the chymotrypsin family and is a serine protease that is responsible for proteolysis of the polypeptide (polyprotein) at the NS3/NS4a, NS4a/NS4b, NS4b/NS5a and NS5a/NS5b junctions responsible for generating four viral proteins during viral replication. This protease is inhibited by N-terminal cleavage products of substrate peptides. The NS3 protease, which is necessary for polypeptide processing and viral replication has been identified, cloned and expressed (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,712,145).

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Active NS3 forms a heterodimer with a polypeptide cofactor NS4A. The crystal structure of NS3 with and without the NS4A cofactor is known (see, e.g., Love et al. (1996) Cell 87:331-342; Habuka et al. (1997) Jikken Igaku 15:2308-2313; Yan et al. (1998) Protein Sci. 7:837-847, which provides the structure with NS4A).

The NS3 protease is a target for design of antiviral drugs. For example, a series of potent hexapeptide inhibitors of NS3 has been developed by optimization of the product inhibitors (Ingallinella *et al.* (1998) *Biochemistry 37*:8906-8914).

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Analyses

Models of the complexes of NS3 with the two protease inhibitor peptides were obtained by flexible docking of the peptides into the active site of the crystal structure of NS3/4A, followed by evaluation of protein-peptide binding energies. The models were tested by *in situ* modification of the docked ligands. A qualitative agreement between the binding energies and inhibitor IC₅₀ values obtained from literature was found.

The peptides studied were:

	Sequence	iC⁵⁰, nM	SEQ ID
20	Ac-Asp¹-D-Glu²-Leu³-Ile⁴-Cha⁵-Cys ⁸ -COO-	15	1
	Ac-Asp ¹ -L-Glu ² -Leu ³ -Ile ⁴ -Cha ⁵ -Cys ⁶ -COO-	60	2

[•] Cha = β -cyclohexylalanine

In the modeling studies, it was assumed that:

the high-affinity inhibitory peptides 1 and 2 have a similar mode of binding to the active site of NS3;

the minimum binding pharmacophore includes the SH group of Cys⁶ and carboxyl groups of Asp¹, Glu² and Cys⁶; and

the side chains of residues 3, 4 and 5 may enhance binding by non-specific hydrophobic interaction with NS3.

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Methods

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Initial structure of the NS3-peptide complex

The crystal structure of NS3 with a peptide cofactor NS4A was obtained from the arts (Kim et al. (1996) Cell 87:343) and was used in the studies with peptide inhibitors. The crystal structure of NS3/NS4A was regularized using molecular mechanics described herein. Initial NS3-NS4-peptide complexes were constructed by placing the peptides into the NS3 binding site expected by structural homology to by other serine proteases:

the C-terminal carboxyl was placed near the oxyanion-stabilizing site (residues 137-139):

the side chain of Cys⁶ was inserted into the hydrophobic cavity formed by L135, F154 and A157; and

the ϵ -amino group of K136 was placed in contact with the C-terminal carboxyl (see, Kim et al. (1996) Cell 87:343, Steinkuhler *et al.* (1998) *Biochemistry* 37:8899).

Monte Carlo simulations

In order to optimize the complexes, Biased Based Probability Monte Carlo (BPMC) simulations (Abagyan et al. (1994) J. Mol. Biol. 235:983)

20 were performed on the NS3-peptide complexes using the ICM program (commercially available from MolSoft, San Diego, CA) with ECEPP/3 force field and atomic solvation energies (Momany et al. (1975) J. Phys. Chem. 79:2361, Nemethy et al. (1992) J. Phys. Chem. 96:6472, Abagyan et al. (1997) Computer Simulations of Biomedical Systems: Theoretical and Experimental Applications, vol. 3, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, p. 363). The sampling method was BPMC with random change of one variable at a time. A Metropolis acceptance criterion was applied after energy minimization (quasi-Newton, up to 1000 steps). Simulations were performed at a temperature of 1000° K. The

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peptide translational and rotational degrees of freedom, all peptide torsion angles and χ angles of the protein side-chains located within 7.0 Å of any peptide atom were varied during the BPMC simulations.

The energy function used in the MC simulations included:

ECEPP/3 terms for energy *in vacuo* (VDW (van der Waals), H-bond, electrostatic and torsion potentials);

distance dependent electrostatics with $e_0 = 4.0$; and surface energy with atomic solvation parameters.

The total energies of the complexes were calculated including contributions from: ECEPP/3 VDW, H-bond, S-S bond and torsion terms; exact-boundary electrostatic energy with $e_0 = 8.0$; and side-chain entropies. Hydrophobic free energies were estimated as sA, where A is accessible surface area and s is a tension constant of 0.03 kcal/molÅ².

Strategy of the flexible Monte Carlo docking

The simulations proceeded with multiple, relatively short MC runs (2000-5000 generated structures). New docking cycles were started from the lowest-energy or other interesting structures found in previous runs. Structures saved during various MC runs were sorted by total energies and RMSD (root-mean-squared deviation), and compressed into a cumulative conformational stack. Binding energies were calculated for representative structures of each complex thus obtained. This strategy was more efficient than continuous long simulations because the variable torsion angles and distance constraints are defined for an initial structure and do not change during the MC run.

Binding energies of the peptide-protein complexes

For low-energy conformations found after several iterative BMPC cycles, peptide-protein binding energies were estimated using the equation:

$$E_{bind} = E_o + E_{compl} - E_{pept} - E_{prot}$$

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where E_{compl} is the energy of the complex, E_{pept} & E_{prot} are separate energies of the peptide and protein, respectively, and E_{o} is an adjustable constant.

The binding energy function included: exact-boundary electrostatic free energy contributions; side-chain entropy; and surface tension hydrophobic free energy terms. (Zhou and Abagyan (1998) Folding Design 3:513, Schapira *et al.* (1999) J. Mol. Recognition 12:177). ECEPP/3 hydrogen-bonding terms were included with a weight of 0.5.

Models of the NS3-peptide complexes

RMSD between pharmacophore atoms of peptides 1 and 2 were calculated for all pairs of BPMC structures. Two models of the NS3-peptide complexes were selected assuming (1) similar positions of pharmacophore groups of two peptides in the binding site (RMSD \leq 2.0 Å) and (2) low binding energy of the complexes ($\Delta E_{bind} < 5.0$ kcal/mol). Two models of the NS3-peptide complex were selected by visual inspection.

Characteristics of the binding sites for peptide inhibitors in two NS3-peptide complex models are summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1

site Peptide NS3 residue, group Type of Present for Peptide residue Model 1 interaction Model 2 P1 Cys⁶COO⁻ 1,2 1,2 $K136 NH_3 +$ H-bond/el. **G137 NH** H-bond 1,2 2 S139 OH H-bond 1,2 2 Cys⁶ SH 1,2 L135, F154, A157 hydroph 1,2 P2 Cha⁵ H57, R155, A156 1,2 hydroph A157, V158 2 hydroph lle⁴ 2 Р3 V132, S133 hydroph 1,2 V158, C159 1 hydroph

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Results

P4	Leu ³	Res. 157 to 160 V132, S133	hydroph hydroph	1,2	2
P5	Glu ² COO-	R161 guanidine	H-bond/el.	-	1,2
P6	Asp ¹ COO-	R161 guanidine S133 OH	H-bond/el. H-bond	1,2	- 1,2

Validation of the models: modifications of the protein and ligands in the binding site

In order to validate the proposed models, the K136M mutation and peptide modifications known from SAR (structure-activity relationship) studies were performed in low-energy structures of the NS3-peptide 2 complex.

Positions of the modified ligand and conformations of adjacent protein side chains were adjusted by energy minimization. Distance restraints were applied to keep the ligand near its initial position.

Changes in calculated binding energies upon modifications, ΔE_{bind} (calc), were compared to the values expected from ratios of inhibitory potencies, $\Delta E_{bind}(exp)$.

$$\Delta E_{bind}(exp) = RT \ln(IC_{50}^{mod}/IC_{50}^{o}),$$

where IC_{50}^{o} and IC_{50}^{mod} are inhibitory potencies of the parent and modified compounds.

The correlation between experimental and calculated changes in binding energy upon ligand modifications in the binding site of NS3 is illustrated in

FIG. 4.

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Discussion

25 The two NS3-peptide complex models suggest a common binding pattern for the inhibitor P1 site (Cys⁶-OH) with the carboxyl group hydrogen-bonded to the oxyanion hole residues G137 and S139, and the

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Cys⁶ side chain embedded in a hydrophobic pocket formed by L135, F154 and A157.

This study confirms the possibility of hydrogen bonding between the C-terminal carboxyl and ε-amino group of K136 suggested by

Steinkuhler et al. ((1998) Biochemistry 37:8899) based on the K136M mutation in NS3. Changes in calculated binding energies upon mutation are consistent with an 8-fold increase in K₁ of an inhibitor with a free carboxyl group and with the lack of an effect on binding when the peptide is amidated.

The models differ in binding of the negatively charged side chains in positions P5 and P6. The R161 guanidine interacts with a carboxyl group of Asp¹ and Glu² in Models 1 and 2, respectively. In Model 2, the Asp¹ carboxyl also interacts with the hydroxyl of S133.

The models are in agreement with SAR data for peptide inhibitors of NS3. Predicted changes in binding energy upon modification of the protein and peptides correlate reasonably well with the changes expected from IC⁵⁰ ratios. Standard deviations of $\Delta E_{bind}(calc)$ - $\Delta E_{bind}(exp)$ were 0.8 and 1.6 kcal/mol for Models 1 and 2, respectively, with correlation coefficients of 0.62. After the largest outlier was removed from each dataset, correlations improved to 0.81 and 0.76, respectively.

Conclusions

An effective iterative Biased Probability Monte Carlo protocol for the docking of flexible peptide ligands into a flexible protein active site has been developed. Two models of the complexes of HCV NS3 protease with potent peptide inhibitors were proposed based on the docking simulations and on evaluation of protein-ligand binding energies. The models were validated by *in situ* modifications of NS3-peptide complexes and by correlation of binding energies of modified complexes with those expected from experimental IC₅₀ values. Proposed models can be used

for planning further mutagenesis studies of the HCV NS3 protease and the models can be used in the design of non-peptide inhibitors using structure-based drug design methodologies.

EXAMPLE 2

5 LEAD OPTIMIZATION BY RECEPTOR-BASED FREE ENERGY QUANTITATIVE STRUCTURE ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIPS (QSARS) FOR TNF RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST DISCOVERY

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The goal of the modeling studies in this phase was to identify binding modes and complex structures of the compounds that bind to TNF receptor type I protein in order to guide the design of new compounds. An approach that relies on docking compounds to the receptor, evaluating free energy changes of binding of the docked structures, and comparing the calculated values with experimental inhibition constants K_i of the compounds was developed. The success of the calculations was assessed by evaluating the consistency of the calculated free energy changes of binding and the experimental K_i .

The difference in free energy changes of binding between two compounds with inhibition constants K_i and K_i^{\prime} can be calculated as,

 $\Delta\Delta$ G = -kT lnK_i'/K_i

where k and T are Boltzmann's constant and absolute temperature, respectively.

The 13 active compounds were studied. Their potencies, as measured by K_i , range from 0.1 to 30 μ M, spanning about 3 kcal/mol in free energy. It was found that the calculated free energy changes of binding are highly consistent with the corresponding experimental values, with correlation coefficient 0.966 and difference less than 0.5 kcal/mol (see Table 2 and Figure 4). The predicted binding modes and complex structures can thus be accepted with confidence.

To modify these compounds, important pharmacophore features on the surface of the receptor that are critical for binding of the compounds WO 01/35316

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were identified. These features include a hydrophobic belt, a hydrophilic belt and 3 hydrogen bond donor sites. A few of potential hydrogen bonding sites, which are not used by the current compounds, were also derived, and can be used for designing more potent binders.

Graphics-guided redesign of the compounds was performed. The free energy calculation was used to predict the binding activity of each design. Fourteen new compounds were thus designed and binding activities were predicted. The chemical structures of the designed molecules, together with the binding modes of the lead compounds, were synthesized and shown to have high affinity for the target. Some of them exhibit a K_i in low-nanomolar range. Hence the method provided herein for modification of drugs for binding to calculated 3-D structures of a target protein resulted in redesigned drug candidates with enhanced affinity for the target.

This approach has advantages over the traditional x-ray crystallography method, which include the following:

- (1) The binding modes are determined for a group of compounds instead of single compound; analysis of similarity and differences reveals rich information in binding mechanisms.
- (2) The predictive power of the free energy calculation is very desirable for redesign of compounds.
- (3) The correlation with the biochemical activities assures relevancy of the explored binding modes, while a structure given by x-ray crystallography may not necessarily be one related to the biological functions of the compound.

A comparison of calculated relative free energy changes of binding $\Delta\Delta A$ and experimental $\Delta\Delta G$ converted from inhibition constants K_i (all in kcal/mol) of the compounds (referenced by a code name) is presented in Table 2.

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Table 2

	Compound	ΔΔΑ	ΔΔG
	SBI-2030	0	0
	SBI-2002	-0.97	-1.25
5	SBI-2005	-0.72	-1.14
	SBI-307	-0.56	-0.08
	SBI-2008	-0.53	-0.82
	SBI-2006	-0.34	-0.44
	SBI-306	-0.07	0.40
10	SBI-2000	0.29	0.27
	SBI-2001	0.72	1.12
	SBI-304	1.55	1.45
	SBI-308	1.70	1.78
	SBI-305	1.86	1.67
15	SBI-2048	1.95	1.94

A comparison of calculated versus experimental binding free energy changes is given in FIG. 5.

EXAMPLE 3

HIV Protease Models for Drug Studies

Antiviral therapy for AIDS has focused on the discovery and design of inhibitors for two main enzyme targets of the HIV-1: reverse transcriptase (RT) and protease (PR). HIV RT is a heterodimer composed of p51 and p66 subunits. The p51 subunit is composed of the first 450 amino acids 25 encoded by the RT gene and the p66 subunit is composed of all 560 amino acids of the RT gene. RT is responsible for RNA-dependent DNA polymerization, RNaseH activity, and DNA-dependent DNA polymerization.

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HIV PR is a homodimer of two identical 99-amino acid chains. HIV PR is an aspartic proteinase that is responsible for the post-translational processing of the viral gag and gag-pol polyprotein gene products, which yields the structural proteins and enzymes of the viral particle (see, e.g., 5 Erickson et al. (1996) Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 36:545-571, Bouras et al. (1999) J. Med. Chem. 42:957-962). Despite several promising new anti-HIV agents, the clinical emergence of drug-resistant variants of HIV limits the long-term effectiveness of these drugs. Genetic analysis of the resistant forms of HIV has identified a number of critical mutations in the RT and PR genes. Moreover, structural analysis of inhibitor-enzyme complexes and mutational modeling studies can lead to a better understanding of how these drug-resistant mutations exert their effects at the structural and functional levels.

HIV-PR inhibitor computational binding studies

This example provides the results of a computational study on HIV PR. The 3-D protease structure was generated, docked with known viral inhibitors, and analyzed via free energy of binding studies described herein. A quantitative agreement between the calculated add experimental protease-drug binding energies was obtained. Moreover, a series of 3-D HIV PR models were analyzed to identify the invariant regions of the protease. These insights have implications for the design of new drugs and therapeutic strategies to combat AIDS drug resistance.

Optimization of 3D structures

Five PR inhibitors approved by the FDA for clinical use were used: 25 saquinavir, nelfinavir, indinavir, amprenavir, and ritonavir (Figure 6). Initial 3-D structures for the wild-type HIV PR complexes with these FDA approved inhibitors were obtained from the Protein Data Bank and were then optimized using Monte Carlo (MC) simulations with an ECEPP/3 force field as described in Example 1. The energy function used in the

MC simulations included: ECEPP/3 terms for energy in vacuo (van der Waals, H-bond, electrostatic and torsion potentials); distance dependent dielectrics with $e_0 = 4.0$; and surface free energy calculated using atomic solvation parameters ((Dudek et al. (1998) J. Computational Chem. 19:548-573, Wang et al. (1995) J. Mol. Biol. 253:473-492). Standard ECEPP charges were used for the protein residues. Lys, Arg, Glu, and Asp residues were charged. Charged and protonated states of Asp 125 (chain B) were considered as well. The inhibitors were docked into the active site of the protease, and the protein-drug complexes were 10 energetically refined using the methods described in Example 1. Partial charges for the inhibitors were calculated with the Gasteiger-Marsili method implemented in SYBYL 6.5 (Tripos Assoc., Inc.). Different protonation states were examined for indinavir and amprenavir, but the other inhibitors were assumed to be electroneutral. Water molecules located within 7.0 Å from a ligand atom in the X-ray structure were 15 retained in the model complex during optimization.

Calculation of binding energies

For low energy conformations found after several iterative BMPC cycles, protein-drug binding energies were estimated using the equation:

 $E_{bind} = E_o + E_{compl} - E_{ligand} - E_{prot},$

where E_{compl} is the energy of the complex, E_{ligand} & E_{prot} are energies of the ligand and protein when separated, and E_{o} is an adjustable constant. The binding energies of the protein and ligand were calculated using the following energy function:

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$$E = E_{el} + E_{vw} + E_{hb} + E_{s}$$
,

where E_{el} is the exact-boundary electrostatic using $e_0 = 8.0$, E_s is the side-chain entropy term, and E_{vw} and E_{hb} are the ECEPP/3 van der Waals and hydrogen-bonding terms.

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After the energies of the wild type PR-inhibitor complexes were calculated, mutation sites were introduced into the optimized X-ray structures or model complexes. The amino acid substitutions were followed by local optimization, using an ECEPP/3 force field, of protein side chains around the mutation sites via the energy minimization of substructures that included the ligand, water molecules within the sphere of radius 7.0 Å around the ligand, and protease residues within the sphere of radius 3-5 Å around the mutated residues. The energy of binding of the mutated complex was calculated based on the equation described herein. The difference in binding energy resulting from mutations (mut) of the wild-type (WT) protease were calculated using the following equation:

 ΔE_{bind} (calculated) = E_{bind} (WT) - E_{bind} (mut).

This change in binding energy was compared to data from experimental (exptl) studies (Gulnik et al. (1995) Biochemistry 35:9282-9287, Klabe et al. (1998) Biochemistry 37:8735-8742, Pazhanisami et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:17979-17985, Jacobsen et al. (1995) Virology 206:527-534, Maschera et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 217:33231-33235) based on the equation:

20 $\Delta E_{bind}(exptl) = RTIn(K_imut/K_iwt)$.

Plots of ΔE_{bind} (calculated) vs. ΔE_{bind} (exptl) were generated, and the results, summarized in Table 3, show a strong correlation between the calculated binding energies and the experimentally determined binding energies for the PR-inhibitor complexes. For example, the correlation coefficient R for PR-ritonavir and PR-amprenavir is 0.9, where R = 1 denotes congruency between the computationally calculated and experimentally determined binding energy data. These correlation data validate the computational protocol and calculations described herein as a method for predicting protein-drug binding or protein-drug resistance (i.e. non-binding). The

evaluation of changes in binding energy of protein-drug complexes upon protein sequence variations can be used as a possible descriptor and, thus, can be used to predict the efficacy of drugs on proteins resulting polymorphisms in genes. Moreover, the analysis of the free energy of binding in complexes between the protein models that are produced by the method set forth in this example and drugs that have been designed or modified is a good predictive tool for drug designers.

TABLE 3
Correlation between Experimental and Calculated Binding Energies for HIV Protease Inhibitors

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HIV PRInhibitor	X-ray Complex ID	No of exptl. data points	Correlation coefficient R	Correlation S.D., kcal/mol
Saquinavir	1HXB	18	0.84	0.68
Indinavir	1HSG	17	0.79	0.80
Ritonavir ·	1HXW	12	0.90	0.72
Amprenavir	1HPV	15	0.90	0.54
Nelfinavir	10HR	Insufficient data		

Identification of structural invariant regions of HIV Protease

Clinical effectiveness of HIV PR inhibitors is limited by the rapid emergence of drug-resistant mutations. Resistant PR variants first occur by the mutation of amino acids close to or in and around the drug binding site, which are then accompanied by compensatory mutations of more distant amino acids. The identification of highly conserved, structural invariant regions of a PR would provide new potential targets and thus lead to the development of therapeutics having greater clinical efficacy than those drugs commonly employed to treat HIV.

The protein sequences of HIV protease were obtained from GenBank and from the blood samples of patients using standard isolation and sequencing techniques well known in the arts. The protein sequences were modeled into 3-D structures using the computational

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protocol described in Example 1. The protease sequences were aligned, and the frequency of mutation, regardless of type, was determined at each amino acid position and plotted in Figure 7, where the frequency of mutation in this set of HIV-1 Protease sequences varied from 0 to 40%. Sequence alignment also revealed how many different types of amino acids could be substituted in any specific residue, yielding the tolerance of each residue to substitutions of different types. The data showing the frequency of mutation of each residue out of PR sequences, the types of mutations, and the distance of the mutating residue from the active site (Asp 28) are shown in FIG. 8. This information, sequences obtained from 10591 different genotypes, was used to identify invariant and/or highly conserved regions of PR and to map these regions to a 3-D structure for the purpose of identifying new potential regions on the protein as targets for therapeutic intervention. These invariant regions include, but are not limited to, residues 1-9, 25-29, 49-52, 78-81, and 94-99, where residue 1 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably proline; residue 2 is a hydrophilic amino acid, more preferably glutamine; residue 3 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably isoleucine; residue 4 is a hydrophilic amino acid, more preferably threonine; residue 5 is a hydrophobic amino acid, more preferably leucine; residue 6 is an aromatic amino acid, more preferably tryptophan; residue 7 is a hydrophilic amino acid, more preferably glutamine; residue 8 basic amino acid, more preferably arginine; residue 9 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably proline; residue 25 is a hydrophilic amino acid, more preferably aspartic acid; residue 26 is a hydrophilic amino acid, more preferably threonine; residue 27 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably glycine; residue 28 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably alanine; residue 29 is an acidic amino acid, more preferably aspartic acid; residue 49 is an aliphatic amino

acid, more preferably glycine; residue 50 is a hydrophobic amino acid,

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more preferably isoleucine; residue 51 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably glycine; residue 52 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably glycine; residue 78 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably glycine; residue 79 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably proline; residue 80 5 is a hydrophilic amino acid, more preferably threonine; residue 81 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably proline; residue 94 is an aliphatic amino acid, more preferably glycine; residue 95 is a thio-containing amino acid, more preferably cysteine; residue 96 is hydrophilic amino acid, more preferably threonine; residue 97 is hydrophobic amino acid, more preferably leucine; residue 98 is hydrophilic amino acid, more preferably asparagine; and residue 99 is an aromatic amino acid, more preferably phenylalanine. These invariant regions can subsequently be used to assist in the design drugs or therapeutic agents which bind to the invariant regions and disrupt the activity of the protease with greater efficacy than drugs commonly used to treat HIV and where the free energy of binding between said drug or therapeutic agent and the structural invariant region is evaluated as described herein. The methods described in this example can also be applied to HIV RT and to any protein of interest that exhibits polymorphisms.

20 **EXAMPLE 4**

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Computational Phenotyping of HIV-1 Protease and Reverse Transcriptase

Computational or in silico phenotyping is performed to assess phenotypic properties of a protein. This example demosntrates application of this method to HIV-1 protease and reverse transcriptase to test whether the efficacy of various protease inhibitors for an HIV patient.

To practice this method 3-D structures of HIV-1 protease and reverse transcriptase based upon the nucleic acid isolated from HIV from a patient are generated. Protein-drug binding analysis in silico in order to

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determine whether drug binding does (i.e. sensitivity) or does not (i.e. resistance) take place.

Sequencing of HIV-1 Protease and Reverse Transcriptase is performed on HIV-1 cDNA following extraction, reverse transcription, and 5 PCR amplification of viral RNA obtained from patient specimens, such as blood samples or other body fluid or tissue samples. Methods for the extraction, reverse transcription, and PCR amplification of viral RNA are well known in the art. For each sequence, a computer-generated 3-D structure of the protein is modeled and then docked with antiviral drugs in silico using methods described in Example 1 and elsewhere herein to analyze protein-drug interactions. Antiviral drugs that can be tested include, but are not limited to, saquinavir, indinavir, ritonavir, amprenavir, and nelfinavir for HIV protease; zidovudine, lamivudine, stavudine, zalcitabine, didanosine, abacavir, adefovir, delavirdine, nevirapine, and efavirenz for HIV reverse transcriptase; and any FDA-approved or non-FDA approved antiviral drug. From these protein-drug interaction studies, relative drug resistance or sensitivity is inferred by calculating and evaluating the free energy of binding in low energy conformations of complexes between the variant protease structure and docked antiviral drug or variant reverse transcriptase structure and docked antiviral drug, using the methods described in Examples 1 and 3 and elsewhere herein.

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The results of the computational phenotyping procedure can be presented as a patient report that states whether a drug or drugs are sensitive or resistant to the RT or PR obtained from the patient. Such a patient report assists physicians in selecting appropriate drugs for HIV patients. It also is useful for the in vitro diagnostics industry in an adjunct test/service capacity to help optimize antiviral therapy.

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EXAMPLE 5

HIV Protease and Reverse Transcriptase Databases

Exemplary databases of the 3-D protein structures of polymorphic variants are described in this example. The HIV PR and RT databases are a comprehensive collection of 3-D polymorphic structural data along with related information, including nucleic acids encoding all or a portion of the protein. These data provide a means to understand differences in the interactions between a drug or drugs and the structural variations of the drug targets.

10 This example describes the creation, interface for, and use of structural variant databases of HIV protease and reverse transcriptase polymorphic variants.

Construction of databases

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To implement the RT or HIV database described herein, suitable computer for performing database server tasks includes a "Pentium" level CPU having at least 128 MB of memory, 30 GB of disk storage, and 256 MB of disk swap space for files. A recommended configuration for better computer performance would include, for example, a "Pentium III" processor at 700 MHz or faster, memory of 256 MB or greater, disk storage space of 50 GB or more, and swap space of 500 MB or more. A suitable configuration for performing user tasks as described above includes a "Pentium" level CPU having 128 MB memory, disk space of 240 MB with swap space of 256 MB, and an optional display circuit card supporting OpenGL and having 4 MB of memory. A recommended configuration for better performance would include, for example, a "Pentium III" processor at 500 MHz or faster, memory of 256 MB or greater, disk space of 500 MB or more, swap space of 500 MB or more, and an optional display card having 8 MB of memory or more, supporting resolution of 1024 x 768.

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Preferably, the software used in the computing system described above includes, for the server machine, operating system software such as "Windows NT Server 4.0" from Microsoft Corporation, with Service Pack 5, Version 1280 (10 June 1999) or more recent, with database management server software such as "Oracle Server Standard Edition 8.1" from Oracle Corporation, or better. The software used in a preferred embodiment of the user machine includes operating system software such as "Windows NT Workstation 4.0" from Microsoft Corporation, with Service Pack 5, version 1280 (10 June 1999) or more recent, as well as "Oracle Client Standard Edition Version 8.1" or better. The client machine will also be compliant with the "Java" programming language (Java Runtime Environment 1.2.2). As will be known to those skilled in the art, other configurations may be suitable, depending on the applications being used and the computer performance desired.

Database Interface

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The database interface was a Java-based interface with useful features. The database is interfaced to a molecular graphics package that includes 3-D visualization, including wire-frame representations; secondary structure ribbons; and solid surfaces, and structure analysis tools. The database also provides an interface to access all of the collected files from the same 3-D structure. The database interface also provides access to other databases, such as databases of chemical structures and public domain databases such as GenBank and the Protein Data Bank. The OpenGL and C++ module has real-time interaction with the sequence display and sequence analysis modules, such that highlighting residues in one display results in highlighting those same residues in other displays.

The relational database containing the protein information may be structured according to relational objects to facilitate the analysis and

computation processes described in the preceding examples. FIG. 10 is a graphical representation of the database objects for the system described herein. The database is organized by classes, each of which is characterized by data attributes and subclasses for the proteins.

FIG. 10 shows that the database design includes classes comprising Variant and related classes of Sample, Residue, Model, Resistance_Entry, and Protein. Other classes include Conformation, Residue_Conformation, Atom, Drug, Family, and Subfamily. These classes store attribute data values and specify class parameters and behaviors to provide the functionality described herein.

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For example, FIG. 10 shows that the Variant class stores parameters to specify a variant, including subclasses that specify a Variant ID, Sample ID, Protein ID, Name, and Sequence, where Variant ID is the identification number of the variant; Sample ID is the identification number of the sample from which HIV PR and RT were obtained; Protein ID is the identification number of the protein i.e. PR or RT; Name is the name of the variant distinguishing it from other variants encoded by the same DNA due to ambiguities in the nucleic acid sequence; and Sequence is the nucleotide or amino acid sequence. Similarly, FIG. 10 shows that the Sample class includes subclasses relating to a specific sample and which specify Sample ID, Sample Date, Sex, Ambiguity Number, Distance, Sequence Length, Sequence, Clade, and Region, where Sample ID is as defined herein; Sample Date is the date the sample was obtained; Sex is the gender of the sample donor; Ambiguity Number is fraction of ambiguous nucleotide positions; Distance is a normalized number the variation of an amino acid from the master clade; Sequence Length is the length of the sequence; Sequence is as defined herein; Clade is the master sequence; and Region is the geographic location from which the sample was obtained. The Model

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class includes subclasses comprising Model ID, Model Name, Variant ID, and Drug ID, where Model ID is the identification number of the 3-D protein model; Model Name is the name of the 3-D protein model; Variant ID is as defined herein; and Drug ID is the identification number of the drug i.e. antiviral drug. The atom class includes the subclasses comprising Atom Name, Residue Conformation ID, X Coordinate, Y Coordinate, and Z Coordinate, where Atom Name is the name of atom in the 3-D protein structure; Residue Conformation ID is the identification number of the amino acid conformation in a 3-D structure; and X Coordinate, Y Coordinate, and Z Coordinate are the coordinates of the 3-D protein structure. The conformation class includes the subclasses comprising Conformation ID, Model ID, and Refinement Level, where Conformation ID is the identification number of a conformation of a 3-D structure; Model ID is as defined herein, and Refinement Level is the number of times the conformation was refined energetically. The drug class includes the subclasses comprising Drug ID, Profile, Symbol, Name1, Name2, Company, and URL, where Drug ID is as defined herein; Symbol is the FDA symbol for the drug; Name1 is the name of the drug, Name2 is an alternative name of the drug; Company is the company that makes the drug; and URL is the website address of the company that makes the drug. The residue conformation class includes the subclasses comprising Residue_Conformation ID, Conformation ID, and Residue ID, where Residue Conformation ID is as defined herein; Conformation ID is as defined herein; and Residue ID is the identification number of the amino acid. The Resistance Entry class includes the subclasses comprising Resistance Entry ID, Profile, Protein ID, Residual Number, Amino Acid, Weight, and Maximum Weight, where Resistance Entry ID is; Protein ID is as defined herein, Amino Acid is the amino acid. The Family class includes the subclasses comprising Family ID and

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Family Name, where Family_ID is the identification number of the protein family and Family Name is the name of the protein family. The SubFamily class includes the subclasses comprising SubFamily ID, SubFamily Name, and Family ID, where SubFamily ID is the identification number of the protein subfamily, SubFamily Name is the name of the protein subfamily, and Family ID is as defined herein. The Protein class includes the subclasses comprising Protein ID, Protein Name, Species, Multiple Domain, Multiple Chain, and Wild Type, where Protein ID is as defined herein, Protein Name is the name of the protein i.e. RT or PR; Species is the species of the source of the protein i.e. humans; Multiple Domain is the domain of the protein i.e p66 or p51 in the case of RT; Multiple_Chain is the a or b chain in the dimers of RT and PR; and Wild_Type is the wild-type protein sequence for RT and PR. The residue class includes the subclasses comprising Residue ID, Variant ID, Chain, Residue Number, Insertion Code, and Residue Code, where Residue ID is 15 the identification number of the amino acid, Variant ID is as defined herein, Chain, Residue Number is the numbering of an amino acid in a protein sequence, Insertion Code is the identification number if different insertions occur in the amino acid sequence, and Residue Code is the single letter or 3-letter code of an amino acid. Those skilled in the art will understand the database design exemplified in FIG. 10. It should be understood that other classes or parameters may be included, as selected by those skilled in the art, for the desired database design.

Database Content

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The databases contain information on the variants of HIV PR and RT present in patient populations. The master amino acid sequence, nucleic acid sequence, and 3-D structure are obtained from GenBank; an exemplary master sequence is set forth in SEQ ID No. 118. Nucleotide sequences exhibiting polymorphisms and the corresponding structural

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variant protein sequences are determined by isolating nucleic from viruses and viral nucleic acid obtained from the blood samples of patients throughout the US, as well as from other countries, using sequencing methods well known in the art. The sequences were inputted into the RT and PR databases. Exemplary of the nucleotide sequences and the encoded amino acids for HIV RT and PR in this data base are set forth in SEQ ID NOS. 3 to 117, where r is g or a; y is t/u or c; m is a or c; k is g or t/u; s is g or c; w is a or t/u; b is g or c or t/u; d is a or g or t/u; h is a or c or t/u; v is a or g or c; and n is a or g or c or t/u or unknown or other. The amino acid sequences of the wild type and structural variants are used to create 3-D protein structures which are deposited into the databases.

1. 3-D Protein Models

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The structure of the wild-type or master sequence model of PR and RT were obtained from the crystal structures found in PDB. The initial structure was refined energetically using BPMC with an ECEPP force field as described in Example 1. The quality of the model was assessed by calculating Normalized Residue Energies (NREs), where models with e_{av} ≥ 1.5 require further energetic refinement; and models with $e_{av} < 1.5$ were deposited into the database as described herein. The 3-D protein structures of the variant sequences were generated by comparing these structures to the master sequence (see, e.g., SEQ ID No. 118; i.e., homology modeling) and energetically refining the models ab initio, using the same force field and BPMC procedure as the master sequence and applying the same quality control standard as described herein. Figure 11 is a tabulation of the 3-D coordinates of an exemplary HIV PR entry in a database that includes 3-D structures. For US purposes and where permitted, Tables 4 and 5 are provided electronically on CD ROM. These Tables house the coordinates that represent the 3-D protein structures of

proteins encoded by the nucleic acids set forth in SEQ. ID. NOS. 3-117. It will be noted that these sequences encode a full length PR and about 200 nucleotides the p51 subunit, which is the subunit of interest herein. To construct the full-length 3-D structure, the 3-D structure of each encoded portion of the p51 subunit was generated and then combined with the structure of the master sequence to produce a full-length structure.

These 3-D structures in the database can be selected and exported into computational docking programs for analyzing protein-drug 10 interactions on known drugs, new drugs or modified drugs. The database can be mined to find protein models that correspond to patients with a particular genetic polymorphism, patients with the most commonly occurring polymorphism, to a relevant patient subpopulation (e.g., gender, age, race, or other characteristic), to patients receiving a specific 15 treatment regimen, to patients exhibiting a particular clinical response, to structural invariants, or to other relevant criteria. Drugs can be docked into the active sites of PR and RT and subsequently energetically refined using an ECEPP force field and BPMC as described in Example 1. The quality control is that the protein-drug complex 20 represents a low energy conformation, which may take several iterative BMPC cycles. Then, the binding energies of the protein-drug complexes can be estimated using the methods of Example 1. Drug designers can modify the structures of drugs or design new drugs, using methods well known in the arts, to maximize

2. Other Data

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Each PR or RT nucleotide sequence in the database has associated with it an identification number, the nucleotide sequence length, the translated amino acid sequence (or sequences in cases of ambiguous

the drug binding to the models generated by this database.

nucleotide positions), a 3-D structure for each amino acid sequence (from which a number of structurally related values are calculated), the genotyping date, the gender of the patient, the geographical location from which the sample was sent, the clade of the sequence, the fraction of ambiguous nucleotide positions, drug information, and other clinical information.

Database Usage

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A query menu allows the user to retrieve data based on the various fields: sample ID, residue number (with or without specific amino acid mutation), date gender, geographic location, distance from the master sequence, and other useful queries. The set of sequences that satisfies the user's query are brought up in a sequence display module, which have variations from the master sequence indicated initially, although the sequences can be highlighted according to predicted resistance. This subset of sequences can be subjected to further analyses. For example, a histogram summarizing the number of mutations at each position in the subset can be generated. The 3-D structures for any of the variants in the database can be displayed and analyzed in the structure visualization module, allowing the user to compare the similarities and differences between 3-D structures by superimposing the 3-D structures. The user and also export these structures into programs for protein-binding studies as described herein. Thus, by mining the databases, a user will access 3-D structures and clinical and sample information that can be used in and correlated with protein-drug binding studies of HIV PR and RT.

Database Applications

The HIV PR and RT databases have many applications. The applications include, but are not limited to, any application and method provided herein, such as databases that assist in de novo drug design and drug binding calculations. In particular, the database can be used in the

design of 2nd and 3rd generation drugs to combat potential resistance to HIV therapy, and it can be used in the design of drugs that will impact a broad spectrum of the infected population. The databases provide the ability to design drugs that focus on the most highly conserved regions of a drug target and drugs that will avoid resistance to mutation. The database could be used to rank drug candidates by likely efficacy within a given subpopulation of patients (e.g. age, race, gender) in pre-clinical trials and to predict the most effective drug regimen to give a patient, and for designing clinical trials.

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Since modifications will be apparent to those of skill in this art, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

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1. A computer-based method of drug design based on genetic polymorphisms, comprising:

obtaining more than one amino acid sequence of target proteins

that are the product of a gene exhibiting genetic polymorphisms, wherein the sequences represent different genetic polymorphisms;

generating 3-dimensional (3-D) protein structural variant models from the sequences; and

based upon the structures of the 3-D models, designing drug

candidates, modifying existing drugs, identifying potential drug
candidates or identifying modifications of existing drugs based on
predicted intermolecular interactions of the drug candidates or modified
drugs with the structural variants.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the structure-based drug15 design method comprises:

computationally docking the drug candidate or modified drug molecules with the target protein structural variant models;

energetically refining the docked complexes;

determining the binding interactions between the drug candidate or modified drug molecules and the structural variants; and

designing and identifying drugs or modifications to existing drugs based on the binding interactions.

- 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the binding interactions are determined by:
- calculating the free energy of binding between the protein structural variant model and the docked molecule; and

decomposing the total free energy of binding based on the interacting residues in the protein active site.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein:

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after the protein structural variant models derived from a particular genetic polymorphism are generated, selected model structures are analyzed to determine common structural features that are conserved throughout the selected models, wherein

the conserved structural features are used as a basis for structurebased drug design studies.

- 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the conserved structural features are stretches of non-contiguous residues, wherein each stretch contains at least two amino acids.
- 6. The method of claim 5, wherein the protein is human immunodeficiency virus protease.
 - 7. The method of claim 6, wherein the conserved residues comprise residues comprise residues 1-9, 25-29, 49-52, 78-81 and 94-99; and wherein:

residue 1 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 2 is a hydrophilic amino acid; residue 3 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 4 is a hydrophilic amino acid; residue 5 is a hydrophobic amino acid; residue 6 is an aromatic amino acid; residue 7 is a hydrophilic amino acid; residue 8 is a basic amino acid; residue 9 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 25 is an acidic amino acid; residue 26 is a hydrophobic amino acid; residue 27 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 28 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 29 is an acidic amino acid; residue 49 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 50 is a hydrophobic amino acid; residue 51 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 52 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 78 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 79 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 94 is an aliphatic amino acid; residue 95 is a thio-containing amino acid; residue 96 is a hydrophilic amino acid; residue 97 is hydrophobic amino acid; residue 98 is hydrophilic amino acid; and residue 99 is an aromatic amino acid.

- 8. The method of claim 6, wherein the conserved residues comprise residues comprise residues 1-9, 25-29, 49-52, 78-81 and 94-99; and wherein:
- residue 1 is proline; residue 2 is glutamine; residue 3 is isoleucine; residue 5 4 is threonine; residue 5 is leucine; residue 6 is tryptophan; residue 7 is glutamine; residue 8 is arginine; residue 9 is proline; residue 25 is aspartic acid; residue 26 is threonine; residue 27 is glycine; residue 28 is alanine; residue 29 is aspartic acid; residue 49 is glycine; residue 50 is isoleucine; residue 51 is glycine; residue 52 is glycine; residue 78 is glycine; residue 79 is proline; residue 80 is threonine; residue 81 is proline; residue 94 is glycine; residue 95 is cysteine; residue 96 is threonine; residue 97 is leucine; residue 98 is asparagine; and residue 99 is phenylalanine.
 - The method of claim 6, wherein the HIV protease has the sequence of amino acids set forth in any of SEQ ID Nos. 3-74 and 77-117.

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- 10. The method of claim 9, wherein the residues comprise residues 1-9, 25-29, 49-52, 78-81 and 94-99.
- The method of claim 1, wherein the selected model structures represent the structural variants resulting from the most commonly occurring genetic polymorphisms.
- 11 The method of claim 1, wherein the selected model structures represent the structural variants resulting from genetic polymorphisms found in a selected patient subpopulation.
- 12. The method of claim 1 wherein the structural variant models 25 are stored in a relational database, comprising:
 - 3-D molecular coordinates for the structural variants;

a molecular graphics interface for 3-D molecular structure visualization: computer functionality for protein sequence and structural analyses; and

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database searching tools.

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13. The method of claim 12, wherein the database further comprises one or more of observed clinical data associated with the genetic polymorphisms, subject medical history and subject history.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein:

after generating the 3-D protein structural variant models, the method comprises:

computationally docking drug molecules with the target protein models; and

energetically refining the docked complexes; and
wherein the candidate drugs are specific for a protein with a
selected polymorphism or specifically interact with all proteins exhibiting a
polymorphism.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the structure-based drug15 design method comprises:

computationally docking drug or potential new drug candidate molecules with the target protein structural variant models;

energetically refining the docked complexes;

determining the binding interactions between the drug or potential new drug candidate molecules and the structural variants; and

designing potential new drugs or modifications to existing drugs based on the binding interactions.

- 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the binding interactions are determined by:
- calculating the free energy of binding between the protein structural variant model and the docked molecule; and

decomposing the total free energy of binding based on the interacting residues in the protein active site.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein:

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after the protein structural variant models derived from a particular genetic polymorphism are generated, selected model structures are analyzed to determine common structural features that are conserved throughout the selected models; and

the conserved structural features are used as a basis for structurebased drug design studies.

- 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the selected model structures represent the structural variants resulting from the most commonly occurring genetic polymorphisms.
- 19. The method of claim 17, wherein the selected model structures represent the structural variants resulting from genetic polymorphisms found in a specific patient subpopulation.
 - 20. The method of claim 12, wherein the selected model structures represent structural variants derived from patients the receive a specific treatment regimen.
 - 21. The method of claim 12, wherein the selected model structures represent structural variants derived from patients that exhibit a particular clinical responses to a given drug.
- 22. The method of claim 12, wherein the selected model20 structures represent structural variants derived based on the duration of a particular drug treatment.
 - 23. The method of claim 12, wherein the structural variant models are stored in a relational database, comprising:
 - 3-D molecular coordinates for the structural variants;
- a molecular graphics interface for 3-D molecular structure visualization; and

functionality for protein sequence and structural analysis; and database searching tools.

- 24. The method of claim 12, wherein the database further comprises observed clinical data associated with the genetic polymorphisms, subject medical history and subject history.
- 25. A computer-based method of selecting drug therapies for5 patients based on genetic polymorphisms, comprising:

obtaining amino acid sequences of a target protein that is the product of a gene exhibiting genetic polymorphisms, wherein the sequences represent different genetic polymorphisms;

generating 3-D protein structural variant models from the sequences;

computationally docking drug molecules with the target protein models;

energetically refining the docked complexes;

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determining the binding interactions between the drug or potential new drug candidate molecules and the models; and

selecting drug therapies based on the drug or drugs that have the most favorable binding interactions with the structural variant models.

- 26. The method of claim 25, wherein the binding interactions are determined by:
- calculating the free energy of binding between the protein structural variant and the docked drug molecule; and

decomposing the total free energy of binding based on the interacting residues in the protein active site.

- 27. The method of claim 1, further after generating the 3-D structural variant models, exporting some or all of them models into a program that computationally docks the models with test compounds to assess intermolecular interactions.
 - 28. A computer-based method for predicting clinical responses in patients based on genetic polymorphisms, comprising:

obtaining one or more amino acid sequences for a target protein that is the product of a gene exhibiting genetic polymorphisms;

generating 3-D protein structural variant models from the sequences;

building a relational database of protein structural variants derived based on genetic polymorphisms and observed clinical data associated with particular polymorphisms exhibited in the patients, wherein the database comprises:

3-D molecular coordinates for the structural variant models; a molecular graphics interface for 3-D molecular structure visualization;

computer functionality for protein sequence and structural analysis;

database searching tools; and

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observed clinical data associated with the genetic polymorphisms, subject medical history and subject history associated with the genetic polymorphisms;

obtaining a target protein structural variant based on the same gene associated with a polymorphism in a patient;

generating a 3-D protein model based on the subject's gene sequence;

screening/comparing the 3-D model derived from the subject to the structures contained in the database by:

identifying structures in the database that are similar to the model derived from the subject; and

predicting a clinical outcome for the patient based on the clinical data associated with the identified structures.

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29. A computer-based method for designing therapeutic agents that are active against biological targets that have become drug resistant due to genetic mutations, comprising:

obtaining a first 3-D protein structural variant model of a target protein against which a given drug has biological activity;

generating a second 3-D protein structural variant model of the target in which genetic mutations have occurred and against which the same drug is no longer biologically active;

comparing the structures of the first and second model to identify

10 structural differences; and

performing structure-based drug design calculations in order to identify new drugs or modifications to the existing drug to bring about biological activity against the second model.

30. A computer-based method for identifying compensatory mutations in a target protein, comprising:

obtaining the amino acid sequence of a target protein containing multiple amino acid mutations that is expressed in a patient, wherein the structure of a form of the target protein that responds to a particular drug, including the active site, has been structurally characterized;

generating a 3-D structural model of the mutated protein;

comparing the structure of the mutated protein with the form of the protein that responds to the drug to identify structural differences and/or similarities arising from the mutations;

comparing the biological activities of the drug against both the mutated protein and the form of the protein that responds to the drug to determine the effects of the mutations on drug response; and

identifying the mutations in the protein that affect biological activity based on the comparisons.

31. A method for creating a 3-D structural polymorphism relational database, comprising:

obtaining one or more amino acid sequences of a target protein that is the product of a gene exhibiting a genetic polymorphism, wherein sequences represent different genetic polymorphisms;

generating 3-D protein structural variant models from the sequences;

energetically refining the models;

evaluating the quality of the models;

optionally obtaining associated clinical properties or data; and inputting the model and any associated properties and/or data into a relational database.

- 32. The method of claim 31, wherein after energetically refining the models, the models are further refined.
- 15 33. The method of claim 31, wherein the database comprises amino sequences of two or more polymorphic variants.
 - 34. The method of claim 31, wherein the database comprises amino sequences of ten or more polymorphic variants.
- 35. The method of claim 31, wherein the database comprises20 amino sequences of about 100 or more polymorphic variants .
 - 36. The method of claim 31, wherein the database comprises amino sequences of about 1000 or more polymorphic variants.
 - 37. The method of claim 31, wherein the database comprises amino sequences of more than 8000 polymorphic variants.
- 25 38. A database created by the method of claim 31.
 - 39. The database of claim 38, comprising variant 3-dimensional structures of a selected target.
 - 40. The database of claim 38 that comprises structures of proteases or polymerases.

- 41. The database of claim 38, wherein the proteases are viral proteases or polymerases.
- 42. The database of claim 38, wherein the viral proteases are human immunodeficiency virus proteases and the polymerase is a viral reverse transcriptase.
 - 43. The method of claim 31, wherein quality is assessed by computing the normalized residue energies such that if e_{av} is ≥ 1.5 a model is further refined until e_{av} is < 1.5; if e_{av} is < 1.5 a model is deposited into the database.
- 10 44. The method of claim 1, wherein the target is an enzyme.
 - 45. The method of claim 44, wherein the enzyme is a protease or polymerase.
 - 46. The method of claim 45, wherein the polymerase is a reverse transcriptase.
- 15 47. The method of claim 44, wherein the target is a protein expressed by an infectious agent.
 - 48. The method of claim 44, wherein the target is enzyme expressed by a an infectious agent.
- 49. The method of claim 48, wherein the agent is a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
 - 50. A computer system, comprising a database containing data representative of the three dimensional structure of polymorphic variants of a drug target.
- 51. The system of claim 50, wherein the target is a cell surface receptor or an enzyme.
 - 52. The system of claim 50, wherein the enzyme is a protease or a polymerase.
 - 53. A database, comprising:

sequences of nucleotides encoding a protein or portions thereof, wherein proteins comprise polymorphic variants; and the portions encode a domain of the protein that comprises a site in the protein that binds to a drug candidates; and

the coordinates of 3-dimensional (3-D) structures of the encoded proteins or portions thereof.

- 54. The database of claim 53 that is a relational database.
- 55. The database of claim 53 that comprises at least 2 polymorphic variants and the corresponding 3-D structures.
- 10 56. The database of claim 55 that comprises at more than 10, more than 100, more than 1000, more than 8000, or more than 10,000 polymorphic variants and the corresponding 3-D structures.
 - 57. The database of claim 53, wherein the protein is a receptor or enzyme from a eukaryotic or prokaryotic organism.
- 15 58. The database of claim 53, wherein the organism is a pathogen or a mammal.
 - 59. The database of claim 53, wherein the organism is a pathogen is a virus or bacterium and the mammal is a human.
- 60. The database of claim 53, wherein the protein is a protease or a reverse transcriptase.
 - 61. A database, comprising the sequences of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 3-117 that encode HIV protease or the portion of HIV reverse transcriptase set forth in each SEQ ID.
- 62. The database of claim 53, further comprising 3-D structural coordinates for a protein or portion thereof comprising sequences of amino acids encoded by each of SEQ ID Nos. 3-117.
 - 63. The database of claim 54, wherein the protein is HIV protease.

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- 64. The database of claim 54, wherein the protein is HIV reverse transcriptase.
- 65. The method of claim 1, wherein the target protein is a eukaryotic or prokaryotic protein.
- 5 66. The method of claim 1, wherein the target protein is an animal protein, a plant protein or a protein from a pathogen.

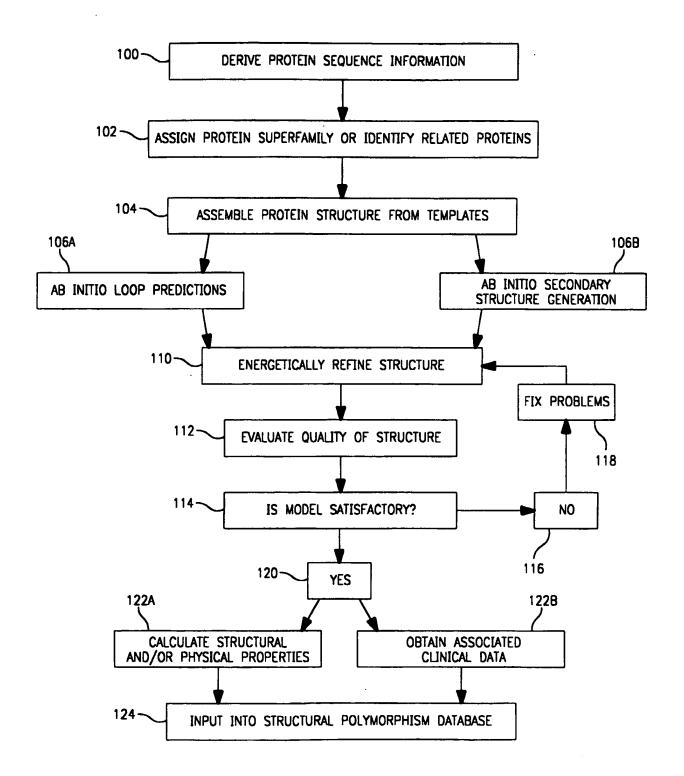


FIG. I

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

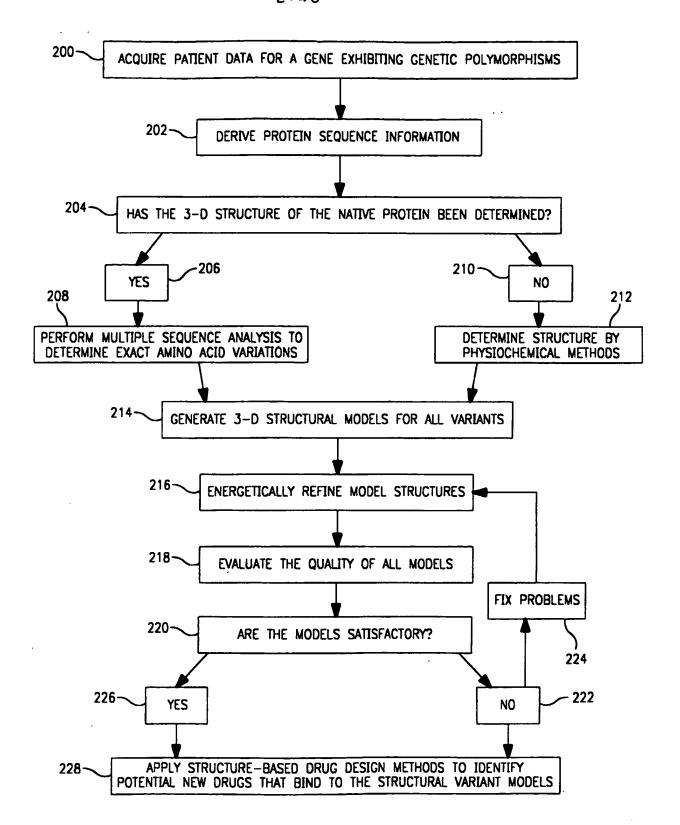


FIG. 2

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

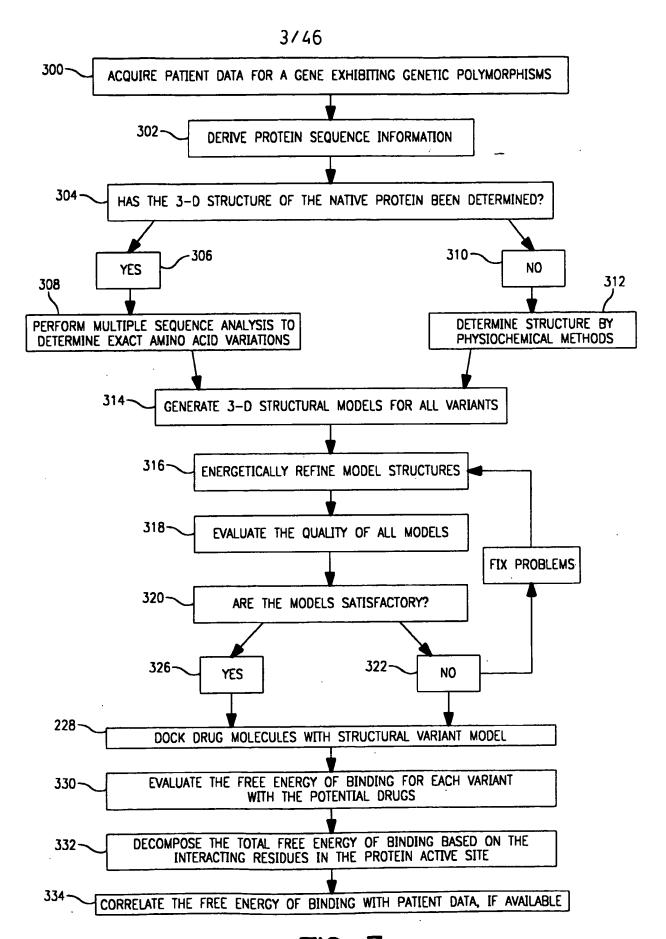
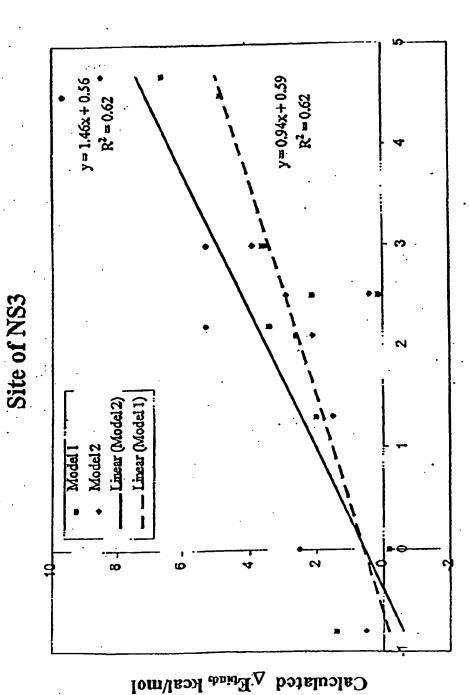


FIG. 3
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

of Binding Energy upon Ligand Modifications in the Binding Correlation between Experimental and Calculated Changes FIG.



Expected AEbluck kcal/mol

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COMPARISON OF CALCULATED VERUS EXPERIMENTAL BINDING FREE ENERGY CHANGES

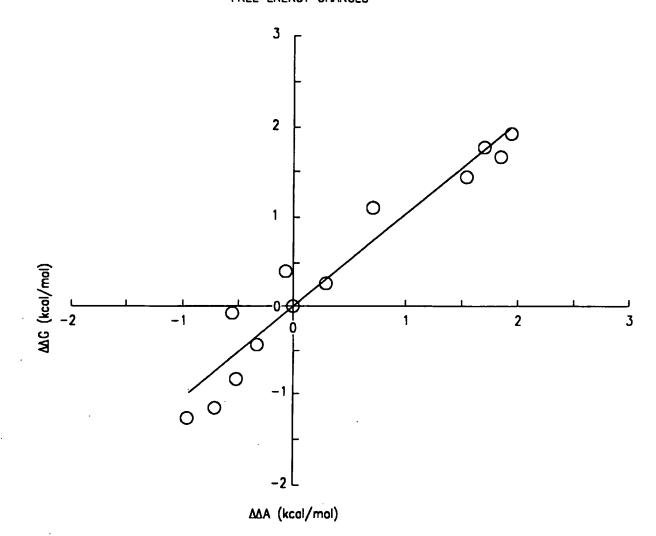
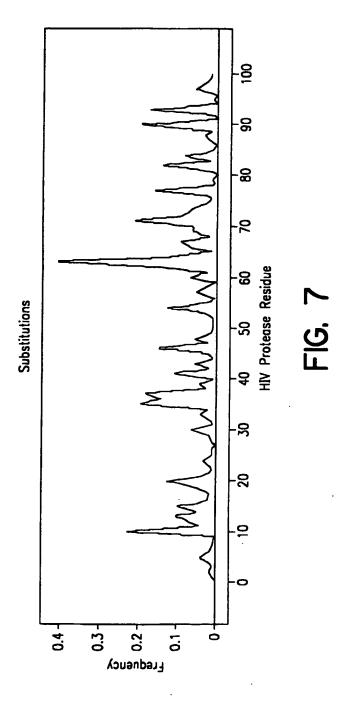


FIG. 5

HIV PROTEASE INHIBITORS APPROVED BY FDA

FIG. 6



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Database filename: hivpr.mdb Number of structures: 10591 Tolerance (%) >= 1.05

ResNum	TotOcc	TotFreq	Dist	WtAA	NumMut	MutList	NumList
1	11	0	15.4	Р	0		
2	32	0	14.5	Q	0		
3	38	0	12.1	I	0		
4	106	0	13.0	T	0		
5	100	0	11.3	L	0		
6	47	0	14.3	W	0		
7	58	0	12.8	Q	0		
8	27	0	9.6	R	0		
9	11	0	7.9	P	0		
10	4004	37.8	9.2	L	3	IVF	3162 441 278
11	82	0	10.9	· . V	0		
12	1117	10.5	13.7	T	5	SEPAN	241 185 158 155 117
13	1745	16.5	13.7	I	1	V	1717
14	646	6.1	17.0	K	1	R	623
15	1760	16.6	17.5	I	1	V	1709
16	361	3.4	20.9	G	1	Ε	254
17	56	0	22.4	G	0 -		
18	242	2.3	20.5	Q	0		
19	1340	12.7	18.3	L	4	IVQT	873 162 130 128
20	1549	14.6	15.4	K	4	IRTM	576 560 209 145
21	43	0	12.7	Ε	0		
22	46	0	9.0	A	0		
23	89	0	5.8	L	0		
24	402	3.8	3.8	L	1	I	377

FIG. 8A

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25	28	0	0.0	D	0		
26	· 14	0	3.8	Т	0.		
27	9	0	5.5	G	0		
28	16	0	5.8	A	0		
29	34	0	8.7	D	0		
30	770	7.3	9.2	D	1	N	725
31	15	0	8.9	T	0		
32	238	2.2	10.5	V	1	I	221
33	578	5.5	12.4	Ĺ	3	VIF	207 189 172
34	88	0	15.1	E	0		
35	2790	26.3	18.6	E	1	٥	2646
36	2780	26.2	20.2	M	2	īV	2549 129
37	3252	30.7	22.8	N	4	DSET	1253 1129 246 209
38	5252 54	0	22.0	L	0		
39	302	2.9	24.9	Р	1	S	133
	19	0	25.5	G	0	J	
40			26.0	R	1	К	2235
41	2249	21.2				N	2255
42	21	0	23.5	W	0	TR	166 144
43	372	3.5	23.7	K	2	IIX	100 144
44	12	0	22.6	Р	0	_	.==
45	208	2	20.0	K	1	R	170
46	2165	20.4	18.8	M	2	IL	1580 560
47	47	0	15.4	I	0		
48	445	4.2	14.9	G	1	V	385
49	17	0	12.9	G	0		
50	31	0	14.5	I	0		
51	24	0	17.6	G	0		
52	12	. 0	18.3	G	0		
53	408	3.9	18.1	F	1	L	360

FIG. 8B

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							•
54	1661	15.7	18.0	I	1	٧	1460
55	164	1.5	19.7	K	1	R	149
56	13	0	18.1	٧	0		
57	1194	11.3	19.7	R	1	K	1162
58	341	3.2	18.6	Q	1	Ε	317
59	20	0	19.4	Y	0		
60	992	9.4	19.6	D	1	Ε	938
61	468	4.4	19.9	Q	1	Ε	285
62	2711	25.6	18.6	I	1	٧	2685
63	8864	83.7	18.5	L	6	PASTQH	7245 380 321 266 226 162
64	2238	21.1	15.8	I	2	٧L	1931 223
65	222	2.1	15.6	Ε	1	D	206
66	194	1.8	12.8	I	0		
67	309	2.9	14.6	С	1	S	143
68	51	0	17.5	G	0		
69	773	7.3	16.1	Н	2	QY	376 206
70	478	4.5	17.0	K	1	R	359
71	3664	34.6	15.3	Α	3	VTI	2301 1145 190
72	1494	14.1	17.2	1	3	V TL	650 409 126
73	1246	11.8	15.8	G	2	ST	932 185
74	658	6.2	15.4	T	2	SA	433 126
75	73	0	14.1	٧	0		
76	59	0	14.6	L	0		
77	3533	33.4	16.1	٧	1	1	3513
78	8	0	16.9	G	0		
79	95	0	17.2	P	0		
80	6	0	13.6	T	0		•
81	7	0	13,7	P	0		
82	2208	20.8	11.0	٧	2	AT	1668 284

FIG. 8C

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83	44	0	9.7	N	0		
84	1091	10.3	6.3	I	1	٧.	1073
85	213	2	5.7	1	1	V	198
86	16	0	5.3	G	0		
87	32	0	7.3	R	0		
88	706	6.7	10.4	. N	2	DS	543 128
89	240	2.3	10.1	Ĺ	1	M	143
90	3429	32.4	8.3	L	1	M	3397
91	28	0	11.4	T	0		
92	227	2.1	13.6	Q	1	K	169
93	3095	29.5	13.1	I	1	L	3041
94	15	0	13.6	G	0		
95	100	0	10.6	С	0		
96	6	0	11.2	T	0		•
97	83	0	10.7	L	0		
98	44	0	14.2	N	0		
99	35	0	16.4	F	0		

FIG. 8D

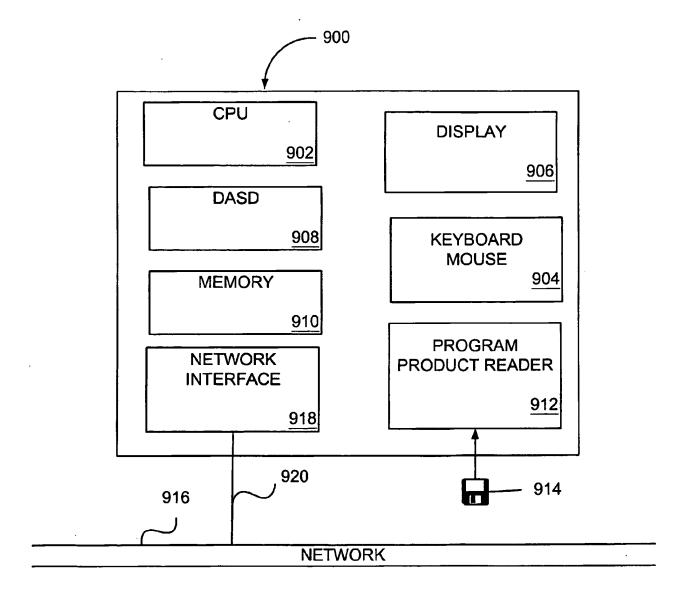
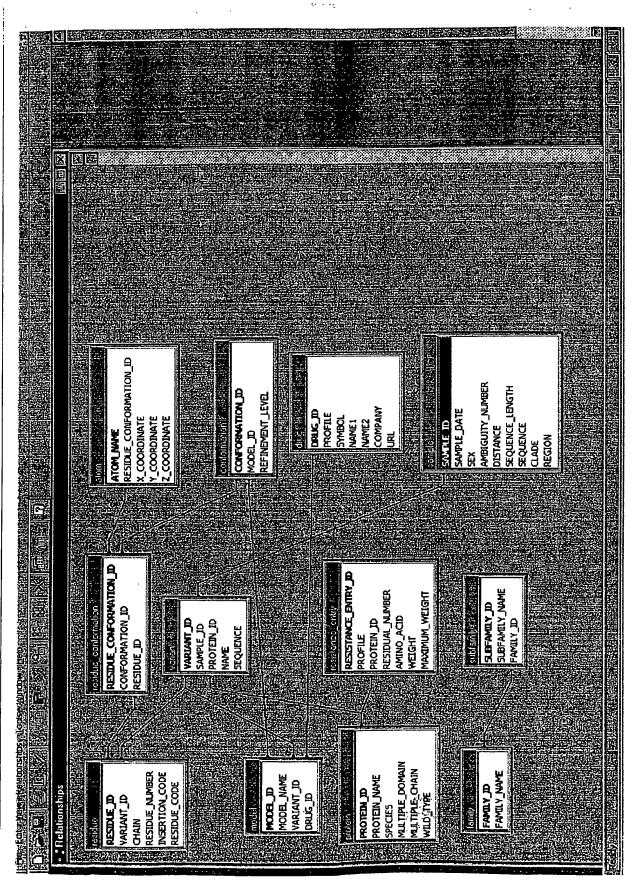


FIG. 9



F1641.RF 10

			1	/. /	46			
ATOM	1	N	PRO		1	-3.433	7.956	34.152
ATOM	1 2	CA	PRO		1	-2.653	6.918	34.784
ATOM	3	C		A	1	-1.242	7.005	34.259
ATOM	3 4	0		Α	1	-0.950	7.638	33.216
	5	CB	PRO	A	î	-3.281	5.601	34.262
ATOM	5 6	CG		A	1	-4.191	5.995	33.118
ATOM ATOM	7	CD		A	i	-4.547	7.461	33.339
ATOM	8	1H		A	î	-2.845	8.493	33.547
ATOM	9	2H	PRO	A	ī	-3.824	8.552	34.853
ATOM	10	N	GLN		2	-0.259	6.464	35.001
ATOM	11	Н	GLN		2	-0.475	6.057	35.889
ATOM	12	CA	GLN		2	1.115	6.443	34.568
ATOM	13	C	GLN		2	1.452	4.993	34.301
ATOM	14	Õ	GLN		2	1.379	4.106	35.173
ATOM	15	СВ	GLN		2	2.070	6.966	35.653
ATOM	16	CG	GLN		2	3.549	6.859	35.240
ATOM	17	CD		A	2	4.490	7.744	36.054
ATOM	18	OE1		A	2	4.771	8.888	35.719
ATOM	19	NE2		Α	2	4.980	7.190	37.144
ATOM	20	1HE2		A	2	5.605	7.702	37.734
ATOM	21	2HE2		A	2	4.731	6.253	37.390
ATOM	22	N		A	3	1.784	4.644	33.037
ATOM	23	Н	ILE		3	1.876	5.351	32.336
MOTA	24	CA	•	Α	3	2.013	3.257	32.665
ATOM	25	C		Α	3	3.505	3.028	32.473
ATOM	26	ō		Α	3	4.242	3.777	31.787
ATOM	27	CB	ILE		3.	1.226	2.944	31.370
ATOM	28	CG1	ILE		3	-0.274	3.239	31.603
ATOM	29	CG2		Α	3	1.427	1.480	30.901
ATOM	30	CD1		Α	3	-1.089	3.219	30.322
ATOM	31	N	THR		4	4.071	2.032	33.177
ATOM	32	H	THR	Α	4	3.525	1.525	33.844
MOTA	33	CA	THR	Α	4	5.451	1.661	33.007
ATOM	34	С	THR	Α	4	5.515	0.637	31.901
MOTA	35	0	THR	Α	4	4.490	0.143	31.397
MOTA	36	CB	THR	Α	4	6.051	1.125	34.324
ATOM	37	OG1	THR	Α	4	5.224	0.069	34.791
ATOM	38	HG1	THR	Α	4	5.589	-0.299	35.646
MOTA	39	CG2	THR	A	4	6.085	2.212	35.431
ATOM	40	N	LEU		5	6.677	0.281	31.405
MOTA	41	H	LEU		5	7.518	0.530	31.885
ATOM	42	CA	LEU		5	6.754	-0.464	30.177
ATOM	43	С	LEU		5	7.432	-1.813	30.356
ATOM	44	0	LEU		5	7.940	-2.464	29.426
MOTA	45	CB	LEU		5	7.459	0.394	29.128
MOTA	46	CG	LEU		5	6.668	1.671	28.775
ATOM	47	CD1	LEU		5	7.493	2.649	27.939
MOTA	48	CD2	LEU		5	5.345	1.307	28.099
MOTA	49	N	TRP		6	7.420	-2.351	31.594
MOTA	50	H	TRP		6	7.030	-1.833	32.356
ATOM	51	CA	TRP		6	7.958	-3.669	31.865
MOTA	52	С	TRP		6	7.071	-4.697	31.204
ATOM	53	0	TRP		6	7.520	-5.798	30.828
ATOM	54	CB	TRP		6	8.099	-3.913	33.367
ATOM	55	CG	TRP	Α	6	9.041	-2.974	34.070

FIG. I IA

				10	5/46	
N. TOM	5.0	CD1	TRP	Α΄.	6	8.745 -1.769 34.646
ATOM	56 57	CD2	TRP	Α.	6	10.449 -3.171 34.273
MOTA MOTA	58	NE1	TRP	A	6	9.875 -1.209 35.190
ATOM	59	HE1	TRP	Α	6	9.930 -0.332 35.668
ATOM	60	CE2	TRP	Α	6	10.932 -2.048 34.974
ATOM	61	CE3	TRP	Α	6	11.334 -4.190 33.924
ATOM	62	CZ2	TRP	Α	6	12.257 -1.917 35.333
ATOM	63	CZ3	TRP	Α	6	12.650 -4.065 34.278
ATOM	64	CH2	TRP	Α	6	13.106 -2.942 34.974
ATOM	65	N	GLN	Α	7	5.773 -4.448 30.973
ATOM	66	Н	GLN	Α	7	5.354 -3.619 31.343
MOTA	67	CA		Α	7	4.952 -5.339 30.205
MOTA	68	С	GLN		7	4.438 -4.569 29.033
ATOM	69	0	_	A	7	4.433 -3.321 29.000
ATOM	70	CB		Α	7	3.712 -5.693 30.969 4.015 -6.467 32.210
ATOM	71	CG		A	7	4.015 -6.467 32.210 2.734 -6.678 32.917
ATOM	72	CD		A	7 7	2.053 -7.681 32.712
ATOM	73	OE1	GLN	A	7	2.356 -5.682 33.736
ATOM	74	NE2 1HE2	GLN GLN	A A	7	1.501 -5.748 34.251
ATOM	75 76	2HE2		A	7	2.926 -4.867 33.837
ATOM ATOM	77	N		A	8	3.777 -5.239 28.078
ATOM	78	H	ARG		8	3.688 -6.233 28.142
ATOM	79	CA	ARG		8	3.183 -4.568 26.948
ATOM	80	C	ARG		8	2.117 -3.648 27.461
ATOM	81	Ō	ARG		8	1.333 -3.965 28.387
ATOM	82	CB	ARG	Α	8	2.574 -5.555 25.975
ATOM	83	CG	ARG	A	8	3.532 -6.593 25.437
MOTA	84	CD	ARG	Α	8	2.842 -7.610 24.579
MOTA	85	NE	ARG		8	3.787 -8.487 23.900
MOTA	86	HE	ARG		8	4.762 -8.279 23.982 3.405 -9.541 23.185
MOTA	87	CZ		Α	8	
ATOM	88	NH1		A	8	2.125 -9.871 23.052 1.418 -9.321 23.496
ATOM	89	2HH1		A	8 8	1.869 -10.670 22.508
ATOM	90 91	1HH1 NH2		A A	8	4.332 -10.286 22.589
ATOM ATOM	92	1HH2	ARG		8	4.062 -11.082 22.048
ATOM	93	2HH2	ARG		8	5.299 -10.050 22.682
ATOM	94	N	PRO		9	1.990 -2.428 26.938
ATOM	95	CA	PRO		9	1.001 -1.462 27.440
ATOM	96	C	PRO		9	-0.365 -1.697 26.821
ATOM	97	0	PRO		9	-0.918 -0.935 26.008
ATOM	98	CB	PRO	Α	9	1.572 -0.112 27.041
MOTA	99	CG	PRO	Α	9	2.553 -0.404 25.931
ATOM	100	CD	PRO		9	3.024 -1.820 26.084
ATOM	101	N	LEU		10	-1.028 -2.803 27.227
ATOM	102	, Н	LEU		10	-0.616 -3.404 27.912
ATOM	103	CA	LEU		10	-2.319 -3.143 26.698 -3.390 -2.565 27.591
ATOM	104	C	LEU		10	-3.336 -2.632 28.831
MOTA	105	O	LEU		10	-2.451 -4.651 26.709
ATOM	106	CB CG	LEU		10 10	-1.483 -5.316 25.756
MOTA MOTA	107 108	CD1	LEU		10	-1.159 -6.740 26.212
ATOM	109	CD1	LEU		10	-2.083 -5.262 24.322
ATOM	110	N	VAL		11	-4.447 -1.952 27.033
ATOM	111	H	VAL		11	-4.507 -1.875 26.038

FIG. I IB

					16/46			
ATOM	112	CA	VAL		11	-5.506	-1.398	27.835
ATOM	113	C	VAL	Α	11	-6.827	-1.857	27.268
ATOM	114	Ō	VAL	Α	11	-6.924	-2.490	26.198
ATOM	115	CB	VAL	Α	11	-5.420	0.143	27.897
ATOM	116	CG1	VAL	Α	11	-4.117	0.595	28.551
ATOM	117	CG2	VAL		11	-5.549	0.787	26.497
ATOM	118	N	THR		12	-7.954	-1.592	_27.978
ATOM	119	H	THR		12	-7.884	-1.141	28.868
ATOM	120	CA	THR		12	-9.301	-1.942	27.496
ATOM	121	C	THR		12	-9.889	-0.726	26.795
ATOM	122	0	THR	Α	12	-9.856	0.436	27.247
ATOM	123	CB	THR	Α	12	-10.225	-2.385	28.659
ATOM	124	OG1	THR	Α	12	-9.596	-3.458	29.338
ATOM	125	HG1	THR	Α	12	-10.170	-3.766	30.096
ATOM	126	CG2	THR	Α	12	-11.579	-2.895	28.156
ATOM	127	N	ILE	Α	13	-10.449	-0.932	25.594
ATOM	128	Н	ILE	Α	13	-10.409	-1.841	25.178
ATOM	129	CA	ILE	Α	13	-11.112	0.133	24.882
ATOM	130	С	ILE	Α	13	-12.553	-0.292	24.693
ATOM	131	0	ILE	Α	13	-12.935	-1.469	24.821
MOTA	132	CB	ILE	Α	13	-10.432	0.364	23.511
MOTA	133	CG1	ILE	Α	13	-10.466	-0.896	22.628
ATOM	134	CG2	ILE	Α	13	-8.986	0.806	23.747
MOTA	135	CD1	ILE	Α	13	-9.755	-0.745	21.294
ATOM	136	N	LYS	Α	14	-13.470	0.658	24.438
MOTA	137	Н	LYS	Α	14	-13.209	1.622	24.481
MOTA	138	CA	LYS	Α	14	-14.838	0.330	24.100
ATOM	139	С	LYS	Α	14	-15.088	0.877	22.719
MOTA	140	0		Α	14	-14.859	2.059	22.375
ATOM	141	CB		Α	14	-15.855	0.916	25.099
MOTA	142	CG		Α	14	-17.325	0.518	24.864
ATOM	143	CD		A	14	-18.078	0.146	26.166
MOTA	144	CE		Α	14	-18.826	1.342	26.810
ATOM	145	NZ		A	14	-19.316	0.929	28.173
MOTA	146	1HZ		Α	14	-19.801	1.693	28.599
ATOM	147	3HZ	LYS		14	-18.536	0.670	28.743 28.082
ATOM	148		LYS		14	-19.936	0.150	28.082
ATOM	149	N	ILE		15	-15.535	0.005	22.078
ATOM	150	H	ILE		15	-15.806	-0.916	20.400
ATOM	151	CA	ILE		15	-15.642	0.347	19.887
MOTA	152	C	ILE		15	-16.894	-0.328	20.041
ATOM	153	0	ILE		15	-17.115	-1.542	19.639
ATOM	154	CB	ILE		15	-14.382	-0.132 0.148	18.125
ATOM	155	CG1	ILE		15	-14.478	-1.623	19.880
ATOM	156	CG2	ILE		15	-14.082	1.603	17.796
ATOM	157	CD1	ILE		15	-14.237 -17.843	0.435	19.308
ATOM	158	N	GLY		16	-17.720	1.426	19.260
ATOM	159	H	GLY		16	-17.720	-0.143	18.745
ATOM	160	CA	GLY		16 16	-19.053	-0.143	19.789
ATOM	161	C	GLY		16 16	-20.774	-1.668	19.516
MOTA	162	0	GLY		16 17	-19.712	-0.493	21.088
ATOM	163	N	GLY		17	-19.038	0.204	21.334
ATOM	164	H	GLY GLY		17	-20.464	-1.126	22.160
ATOM	165	CA C	GLY		17	-19.718	-2.335	22.653
ATOM	166	0	GLY		17	-20.147	-3.098	23.540
ATOM	167	J	GUI	_	- '	27.22/		

FIG. I IC

					17/46				
ATOM	168	N	GLN	Α	18	-18.	507	-2.591	22.121
ATOM	169	Н	GLN		18	-18.	059	-1.900	21.554
ATOM	170	CA	GLN	Α	18	-17.	806	-3.830	22.326
ATOM	171	C	GLN	Α	18	-16.		-3.549	23.123
ATOM	172	0	GLN	Α	18		887	-2.508	22.945
ATOM	173	CB	GLN	Α	18	-17.		-4.294	20.928
MOTA	174	CG	GLN	Α	18	-16.		-5.734	20.788
ATOM	175	CD	GLN		18	-18.		-6.728	20.613
MOTA	176	OE1	GLN		18	-19.		-6.574 -7.773	21.152 19.857
ATOM	177	NE2	GLN		18		722	-8.484	19.689
ATOM	178	1HE2	GLN		18	-16. -16.	404	-7.860	19.448
ATOM	179	2HE2	GLN		18 19	-16.		-4.397	24.087
MOTA	180	N H	LEU		19		682	-5.202	24.312
MOTA	181 182	CA	LEU		19		909	-4.178	24.808
ATOM ATOM	183	CA	LEU		19	-13.		-4.912	24.090
ATOM	184	0	LEU		19		989	-6.018	23.558
ATOM	185	ČВ	LEU		19	-14.	982	-4.714	26.254
ATOM	186	CG		Α	19	-15.	490	-3.778	27.374
ATOM	187	CD1	LEU	Α	19	-16.	392	-2.639	26.856
ATOM	188	CD2	LEU	Α	19	-16.		-4.516	28.465
ATOM	189	N	LYS	Α	20	-12.		-4.372	23.978
ATOM	190	H		Α	20	-12.		-3.448	24.324
ATOM	191	CA		Α	20		507	-5.082	23.365
MOTA	192	C		Α	20	-10.		-4.618	24.062 24.816
MOTA	193	0	LYS		20		.228	-3.611 -4.798	21.875
ATOM	194	CB		A	20	-11. -12.		-5.356	21.100
MOTA	195	CG	LYS		20 20		.537	-4.988	19.615
ATOM	196 197	CD CE		A A	20		414	-5.958	18.827
ATOM ATOM	197	NZ	LYS	A	20	-12.		-7.208	18.639
ATOM	199	1HZ		Α	20		247	-7.852	18.123
ATOM	200	3HZ	LYS	A	20	-12	458	-7.601	19.531
ATOM	201	2HZ	LYS	Α	20	-11.	.837	-7.027	18.134
ATOM	202	N	GLU	Α	21		.150	-5.357	23.893
ATOM	203	H	GLU	A	21		.185	-6.188	23.338
MOTA	204	CA	GLU		21		.890	-4.997	24.486
MOTA	205	C	GLU		21		.001	-4.462	23.390 22.258
ATOM	206	0	GLU		21		.970	-4.992 -6.260	25.051
ATOM	207	CB	GLU		21		. 268 . 835	-6.140	25.480
ATOM	208	CG	GLU GLU		21 21		. 405	-7.352	26.275
ATOM	209	CD OE1	GLU		21		.624	-7.343	27.508
ATOM ATOM	210 211	OE1			21		.852	-8.309	25.684
ATOM	212	N	ALA		22		.239	-3.369	23.595
MOTA	213	Н	ALA		22		.223	-2.938	24.497
ATOM	214	CA	ALA		22	-5	.419	-2.781	22.520
ATOM	215	C	ALA		22		.138	-2.255	23.114
ATOM	216	Ō	ALA		22		. 985	-1.914	24.314
ATOM	217	CB	ALA	Α	22		. 134	-1.657	21.821
ATOM	218	N	LEU		23		.121	-2.091	22.240
ATOM	219	H	LEU		23		.279	-2.236	21.263
ATOM	220	CA	LEU		23		.797	-1.712	22.640 22.443
ATOM	221	C	LEU		23		.660 .020	-0.230 0.349	21.402
ATOM	222	0	LEU		23 23		.814	-2.486	21.732
MOTA	223	СВ	LEU	A	23	-0	. • • •	2.100	

FIG. 1D SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

					18/46			
			- -		_		2 449	21.991
ATOM	224	CG	LEU		23	0.705	-2.448 -3.400	23.124
ATOM	225	CD1	LEU		23 23	1.088 1.462	-2.878	20.708
ATOM	226		LEU		23 24	-1.192	0.530	23.463
MOTA	227	N	LEU		24	-1.192	0.110	24.353
MOTA	228	H CA	LEU		24	-0.935	1.952	23.305
MOTA	229	CA	LEU		24	0.403	2.089	
ATOM	230 231	0	LEU		24	1.471	1.717	23.130
ATOM ATOM	231	СВ	LEU		24	-0.921	2.609	24.681
ATOM TOM	232	CG	LEU		24	-2.220	2.492	25.477
ATOM	234	CD1	LEU		24	-2.063	3.291	26.772
ATOM	235	CD2	LEU		24	-3.419	3.000	24.691
ATOM	236	N	ASP		25	0.454	2.590	21.397
ATOM	237	Н	ASP	A	25	-0.334	3.085	21.032
ATOM	238	CA	ASP	Α	25	1.642	2.423	20.605
MOTA	239	C	ASP	Α	25	2.130	3.750	20.059
ATOM	240	0	ASP		25	1.568	4.320	19.110
ATOM	241	CB	ASP		25	1.263	1.435	19.486
MOTA	242	CG	ASP		25	2.428	1.051	18.561 18.729
MOTA	243	OD1	ASP		25	3.546	1.540 0.241	17.658
ATOM	244	OD2	ASP		25	2.164 3.203	4.337	20.605
ATOM	245	N	THR		26 26	3.694	3.880	21.346
ATOM	246	H	THR THR		26	3.691	5.652	20.144
ATOM	247	CA	THR		26	4.397	5.583	18.778
ATOM	248 249	С О	THR		26	4.642	6.587	18.079
ATOM ATOM	250	CB	THR		26	4.596	6.219	21.217
ATOM	251	OG1	THR		26	5.716	5.324	21.386
ATOM	252	HG1	THR		26	6.332	5.676	22.091
ATOM	253	CG2	THR		26	3.878	6.320	22.577
ATOM	254	N	GLY		27	4.757	4.377	18.298
ATOM	255	Н	GLY	A	27	4.526	3.550	18.811
ATOM	256	CA	GLY		27	5.481	4.233	17.040
ATOM	257	C	GLY		27	4.520	4.190	15.886
ATOM	258	0	GLY		27	4.908	4.242	14.696
ATOM	259	N	ALA		28	3.197	4.084	16.117
ATOM	260	H	ALA		28	2.856	4.091	17.057 15.018
ATOM	261	CA	ALA		28	2.213	3.955 5.299	14.750
ATOM	262	C	ALA		28	1.598 1.062	5.982	15.650
ATOM	263	0	ALA		28 28	1.117	2.980	15.390
ATOM	264 265	CB N	ALA ASP		29	1.503	5.744	13.490
ATOM	265 266	H	ASP		29	1.912	5.216	12.746
ATOM ATOM	267	CA	ASP		29	0.810	6.984	13.213
ATOM	268	C	ASP		29	-0.666	6.724	13.327
ATOM	269	Ö	ASP			-1.488	7.637	13.568
ATOM	270	СB	ASP		29	1.009	7.433	11.775
ATOM	271	CG	ASP		29	2.439	7.882	11.412
ATOM	272	OD1	ASP		29	3.360	7.856	12.269
ATOM	273	OD2	ASP	Α	29	2.606	8.253	10.252
MOTA	274	N	ASP	A	30	-1.143	5.517	12.990
MOTA	275	H	ASP		30	-0.508	4.769	12.800
ATOM	276	CA	ASP		30	-2.579	5.245	12.887 13.867
MOTA	277	C	ASP		30	-3.057	4.208 3.483	14.546
ATOM	278	0	ASP		30	-2.284 -2.896	4.758	11.456
ATOM	279	CB	ASP	A	30	-2.030	- , , , , U	

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ATOM	280	CG	ASP	Α	30	-2.495	5.768	10.425
ATOM	281	OD1	ASP	Α	30	-3.067	6.871	10.423
ATOM	282	OD2	ASP	Α	30	-1.596	5.494	9.618
ATOM	283	N	THR		31	-4.393	4.076	14.002
ATOM	284	H	THR		31	-5.004	4.700	13.515
ATOM	285	CA	THR		31	-5.059	3.062	14.829
		C	THR		31	-5.565	1.967-	
ATOM	286				31	-6.223	2.169	12.870
ATOM	287	0	THR			-6.212	3.725	15.566
MOTA	288	СВ	THR		31			16.474
ATOM	289	OG1	THR		31	-5.668	4.667	
MOTA	290	HG1	THR		31	-6.403	5.122	16.976
MOTA	291	CG2	THR		31	-7.044	2.702	16.389
MOTA	292	N	VAL	Α	32	-5.187	0.713	14.235
ATOM	293	Н	VAL	Α	32	-4.649	0.555	15.063
MOTA	294	CA	VAL	Α	32	-5.517	-0.462	13.437
ATOM	295	C.	VAL	Α	32	-6.092	-1.506	14.365
ATOM	296	0	VAL		32	-5.502	-1.957	15.365
ATOM	297	СВ	VAL		32	-4.260	-1.064	12.757
ATOM	298	CG1	VAL		32	-4.667	-2.136	11.735
		CG2	VAL		32	-3.422	0.017	12.032
ATOM	299		LEU		33	-7.352	-1.923	14.119
ATOM	300	N				-7.867	-1.523	13.361
ATOM	301	H	LEU		33		-2.940	14.929
MOTA	302	CA	LEU		33	-7.982		
MOTA	303	C	LEU		33	-8.174	-4.203	14.107
MOTA	304	0	LEU		33	-8.268	-4.247	12.853
MOTA	305	CB	LEU	Α	33	-9.336	-2.477	15.408
ATOM	306	CG	LEU	Α	33	-9.292	-1.149	16.127
ATOM	307	CD1	LEU	Α	33	-10.710	-0.747	16.485
ATOM	308	CD2	LEU		33	-8.348	-1.139	17.347
ATOM	309	N	GLU		34	-8.296	-5.319 ·	14.782
ATOM	310	H ·	GLU		34	-8.244	-5.302	15.780
ATOM	311	CA	GLU		34	-8.503	-6.551	14.086
	312	C	GLU		34	-9.909	-6.549	13.510
ATOM			GLU		34	-10.808	-5.717	13.795
ATOM	313	0			34	-8.265	-7.750	15.010
ATOM	314	CB	GLU			-9.259	-7.791	16.165
ATOM	315	CG	GLU		34	-8.763	-8.552	17.404
ATOM	316	CD	GLU		34			
MOTA	317	OE1			34	-7.670	-9.193	17.368
MOTA	318	OE2			34	-9.482	-8.497	18.407
MOTA	319	N	GLU		35	-10.152	-7.480	12.568
ATOM	320	H	GLU	Α	35	-9.485	-8.208	12.407
ATOM	321	CA	GLU	Α	35	-11.352	-7.466	11.773
ATOM	322	С	GLU	Α	35	-12.631	-7.520	12.571
MOTA	323	0	GLU	Α	35	-12.814	-8.294	13.528
MOTA	324	CB	GLU		35	-11.237	-8.536	10.707
ATOM	325	CG	GLU		35	-9.945	-8.280	9.907
ATOM	326	CD	GLU		35	-9.872	-8.872	8.486
	327	OE1	GLU		35	-10.612	-8.401	7.603
ATOM		OE1	GLU		35	-9.024	-9.776	8.261
MOTA	328				36	-13.580	-6.598	12.278
ATOM	329	N		A		-13.439	-5.967	11.515
MOTA	330	H		A	36		-6.495	13.052
ATOM	331	CA		A	36	-14.819		12.271
ATOM	332	C		A	36	-15.826	-5.635	11.371
ATOM	333	0		A	36	-15.514	-4.828	
ATOM	334	CB		Α	36	-14.593	-5.845	14.428
ATOM	335	CG	MET	Α	36	-14.279	-4.353	14.417

FIG. 1 IF

				2	0/46			
ATOM	336	SD	MET	A	36	-14.251	-3.718	16.099
ATOM	337	CE		Α	36	-12.487	-3.846	16.409
ATOM	338	N	SER	Α	37	-17.130	-5.776	12.590
ATOM	339	Н	SER	Α	37	-17.399	-6.431	13.296
ATOM	340	CA	SER	Α	37	-18.155	-5.005	11.940
ATOM	341	С	SER	Α	37	-18.286	-3.693	12.657
MOTA	342	0	SER	Α	37	-18.593	-3.624	
ATOM	343	CB	SER		37	-19.506	-5.688	12.032
MOTA	344	OG	SER		37	-19.455	-7.054	11.716
MOTA	345	HG	SER		37	-20.367	-7.457	11.791
ATOM	346	N	LEU		38	-18.185	-2.569	10.952
ATOM	347	H	LEU		38	-17.956	-2.625 -1.247	12.465
ATOM	348	CA	LEU		38	-18.557 -19.630	-0.605	11.572
ATOM	349	C	LEU		38 38	-19.706	-0.939	10.391
ATOM	35:0 351	O CB	LEU		38	-17.315	-0.346	12.588
ATOM ATOM	352	CG	LEU		38	-16.246	-0.818	13.596
ATOM	353	CD1	LEU		38	-14.998	0.073	13.489
ATOM	354	CD2	LEU		38	-16.756	-0.787	15.046
MOTA	355	N	PRO		39	-20.455	0.321	12.108
ATOM	356	CA	PRO		39	21.460	1.053	11.339
ATOM	357	С	PRO		39	-20.824	2.176	10.502
ATOM	358	0	PRO	Α	39	-19.654	2.519	10.685
ATOM	359	CB	PRO	Α	39	-22.430	1.607	12.389
ATOM	360	CG	PRO		39	-21.531	1.845	13.600
MOTA	361	CD	PRO		39	-20.539	0.686	13.517
MOTA	362	N	GLY		40	-21.620	2.749	9.586
ATOM	363	H	GLY		40	-22.569	2.417	9.493 8.678
ATOM	364	CA	GLY		40	-21.203	3.811 3.262	7.298
ATOM	365	C	GLY		40	-20.836 -21.405		6.845
ATOM	366	0	GLY LYS		40 41	-19.895	3.945	6.631
ATOM ATOM	367 368	N H	LYS		41	-19.496	4.761	7.071
ATOM	369	CA	LYS		41	-19.323	3.558	5.343
ATOM	370	C	LYS		41	-17.798	3.757	5.371
ATOM	371	ŏ	LYS		41	-17.263	4.462	6.229
ATOM	372	CB	LYS		41	-20.025	4.352	4.224
ATOM	373	CG	LYS		41	-19.703	3.839	2.810
ATOM	374	CD	LYS	À	41	-20.610	4.486	1.757
ATOM	375	CE	LYS		41	-20.240	3.964	0.366
ATOM	376	NZ	LYS		41	-21.097	4.552	-0.678
ATOM	377	1HZ	LYS		41	-20.824	4.189	-1.580
ATOM	378	3HZ	LYS		41	-20.993	5.556	-0.673 -0.498
ATOM	379	2HZ	LYS		41	-22.061 -17.104	4.311 3.091	4.439
ATOM	380	N	TRP		42 42	-17.104	2.548	3.762
ATOM	381	H	TRP TRP		42	-15.654	2.932	4.423
ATOM	382	CA C	TRP		42	-15.105	2.852	2.994
ATOM ATOM	383 384	0	TRP		42	-15.845	2.702	2.021
ATOM	385	CB	TRP		42	-15.279	1.675	5.236
ATOM	386	CG	TRP		42	-16.214	0.514	5.094
ATOM	387	CD1	TRP		42	-16.230	-0.402	4.101
MOTA	388	CD2	TRP		42	-17.355	0.203	5.942
ATOM	389	NE1	TRP		42	-17.297	-1.260	4.281
ATOM	390	HE1	TRP		42	-17.504	-2.015	3.644
MOTA	391	CE2	TRP	Α	42	-18.045	-0.914	5.389

FIG. 1 IG SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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ATOM	392	CE3	TRP A	42	-17.896	0.792	7.103			
ATOM	393	CZ2	TRP A	42	-19.224	-1.421	5.959			
ATOM	394	CZ3	TRP A	42	-19.077	0.298	7.675			
ATOM	395	CH2	TRP A	42	-19.741	-0.806	7.112			
ATOM	396	N	LYS A	43	-13.771	2.932	2.911			
	397	Н	LYS A	43	-13.260	3.058	3.773			
ATOM	398	CA	LYS A	43	-12.951	2.802	1.713			
ATOM	399	CA	LYS A	43	-11.773	1.859	2.012			
ATOM ATOM	400	0	LYS A	43	-11.359	1.760	3.166			
ATOM	401	CB	LYS A	43	-12.451	4.193	1.270			
ATOM	402	CG	LYS A	43	-11.724	4.979	2.383			
ATOM	403	CD	LYS A	43	-11.060	6.267	1.873			
ATOM	404	CE	LYS A	43	-9.784	6.001	1.065			
ATOM	405	NZ	LYS A	43	-8.700	5.458	1.903			
ATOM	40.6	1HZ	LYS A	43	-7.876	5.315	1.338			
ATOM	407	3HZ	LYS A	43	-8.993	4.576	2.300			
ATOM	408	2HZ	LYS A	43	-8.493	6.108	2.647			
ATOM	409	N	PRO A	44	-11.177	1.197	1.004			
ATOM	410	CA	PRO A	44	-9.947	0.435	1.187			
ATOM	411	C	PRO A	44	-8.760	1.392	1.379			
ATOM	412	Ö	PRO A	44	-8.711	2.434	0.720			
ATOM	413	СВ	PRO A	44	-9.808	-0.393	-0.095			
ATOM	414	CG	PRO A	44	-10.501	0.458	-1.159			
ATOM	415	CD	PRO A	44	-11.630	1.132	-0.380			
ATOM	416	N	LYS A	45	-7.790	1.030	2.240			
ATOM	417	H	LYS A	45	-7.912	0.227	2.824			
ATOM	418	CA	LYS A	45	-6.547	1.747	2.314			
ATOM	419	C	LYS A	45	-5.493	0.683	2.507			
ATOM	420	0	LYS A	45	-5.780	-0.470	2.869			
ATOM	421	CB	LYS A	45	-6.594	2.699	3.524			
ATOM	422	CG	LYS A	45	-5.463	3.744	3.609			
ATOM	423	CD	LYS A	45	-5.340	4.289	5.052			
ATOM	424	CE	LYS A	45	-4.262	5.383	5.204			
ATOM	425	NZ	LYS A	45	-2.907	4.911	4.916			
ATOM	426	1HZ	LYS A	45	-2.260	5.664	5.032			
ATOM	427	3HZ	LYS A	45	-2.864	4.577	3.975			
ATOM	428	2HZ	LYS A	45	-2.672	4.169	5.544			
ATOM	429	N	MET A	46	-4.224	0.949	2.193			
ATOM	430	H	MET A	46	-3.998	1.805	1.728			
ATOM	431	CA	MET A	46	-3.157	0.027	2.509			
MOTA	432	С	MET A	46	-2.417	0.701	3.627			
MOTA	433	0	MET A	46	-2.259	1.937	3.634			
MOTA	434	CB	MET A	46	-2.166	-0.088	1.379 0.053			
ATOM	435	CG	MET A	46	-2.782	-0.366	-0.118			
MOTA	436	SD	MET A	46	-3.076	-2.108	-0.116			
ATOM	437	CE	MET A	46	-1.417	-2.652	4.586			
MOTA	438	N	ILE A	47	-1.827	-0.016 -0.997	4.655			
MOTA	439	Н	ILE A	47	-2.010		5.539			
MOTA	440	CA	ILE A	47	-0.922	0.586 -0.372	5.654			
MOTA	441	C	ILE A	47	0.233	-1.584	5.356			
MOTA	442	0	ILE A	47	0.135	0.836	6.923			
ATOM	443	CB	ILE A	47	-1.550	-0.301	7.354			
ATOM	444	CG1		47	-2.459 -2.248	2.164	6.995			
ATOM	445			47	-2.248 -1.724	-1.336	8.111			
ATOM	446			47	1.420	0.089	6.043			
ATOM	447	N	GLY A	48	1.420	2.000	3.3.3			
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SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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				2	2 / 46				
ATOM	448	Н	GLY		48	1.5	09	1.040	6.339
ATOM	449	CA	GLY		48	2.5		-0.753	6.048
ATOM	450	C	GLY		48	3.2	80	-0.657	7.376
ATOM	451	0	GLY	Α	48	3.0		0.190	8.265
ATOM	452	N	GLY	Α	49	4.1		-1.617	7.603
MOTA	453	Н	GLY		49	4.3		-2.308	6.902 - 8.828
MOTA	454	CA	GLY		49	4.9		-1.684	8.533
MOTA	455	С	GLY		49	6.1		-2.589	7.370
MOTA	456	0	GLY		49	6.4 6.7		-2.807 -3.173	9.552
ATOM	457	N	ILE		50 50	6.5		-2.908	10.493
ATOM	458	H CA	ILE		50	7.7		-4.184	9.344
ATOM	459 460	CA	ILE		50	7.1		-5.317	8.566
ATOM ATOM	461	Ö	ILE		50	5.9		-5.734	8.772
ATOM	462	CB	ILE		50	8.2		-4.686	10.722
MOTA	463	CG1	ILE		50	9.2		-3.714	11.382
MOTA	464	CG2		Α	50	8.8	13	-6.134	10.693
ATOM	465	CD1	ILE	Α	50	10.5		-3.498	10.628
ATOM	466	N	GLY	Α	51	7.8		-5.891	7.596
MOTA	467	H	GLY		51	8.7		-5.569	7.395
ATOM	468	CA	GLY		51	7.2		-6.966	6.850 5.591
MOTA	469	С	GLY		51	6.5		-6.559	4.634
MOTA	470	0	GLY		51	6.4		-7.318	5.517
ATOM	471	N	GLY		52 53	5.8 5.9		-5.375 -4.710	6.257
ATOM	472	H	GLY		52 53	5.1		-5.227	4.320
ATOM	473	CA	GLY		52 52	3.8		-4.415	4.516
ATOM	474	C	GLY GLY		52 52	3.6		-3.624	5.467
ATOM ATOM	475 476	O N	PHE	A	53	2.8		-4.518	3.559
ATOM	477	H	PHE	A	53	3.0		-5.161	2.804
ATOM	478	CA	PHE	Α	53	1.6		-3.720	3.566
ATOM	479	C	PHE	Α	53	0.4		-4.651	3.783
ATOM	480	0	PHE	Α	53	0.4		-5.816	3.336
MOTA	481	CB	PHE	Α	53	1.4		-3.022	2.221
ATOM	482	CG	PHE	Α	53	2.3		-1.896	2.008 1.447
ATOM	483	CD1	PHE	A	53	3.6		-2.135 -0.608	2.414
ATOM	484	CD2	PHE		53	2.0 4.5		-1.087	1.275
ATOM	485	CE1	PHE		53 53	2.9		0.446	2.237
ATOM	486	CE2	PHE PHE	A	53	4.1		0.202	1.668
ATOM ATOM	487 488	CZ N	ILE		54	-0.5		-4.173	4.439
ATOM	489	Н		A	54	-0.4		-3.285	4.895
ATOM	490	CA	ILE		54	-1.7		-4.911	4.509
ATOM	491	C	ILE		54	-2.9	03	-3.995	4.033
ATOM	492	Ō	ILE		54	-2.7	51	-2.770	3.855
ATOM	493	CB	ILE		54	-2.0		-5.535	5.904
ATOM	494	CG1	ILE	Α	54	-2.3		-4.481	6.988
MOTA	495	CG2			54	-0.7		-6.318	6.314 8.246
MOTA	496	CD1			54	-3.0		-5.089	3.560
ATOM	497	N	LYS		55	-4.0		-4.577 -5.574	3.501
ATOM	498	H	LYS		55 55	-4.0 -5.1		-3.798	3.129
ATOM	499	CA		A N	55 55	-6.1		-3.726	4.300
ATOM	500 501	С 0	LYS LYS		55	-6.4		-4.707	5.023
MOTA MOTA	502	CB	LYS		55 55	-5 <i>.</i> 9		-4.461	1.938
ATOM	502	CG	LYS		55	-6.8		-3.547	1.106

FIG. I II

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								1 714
MOTA	504	CD	LYS	Α	55	-8.267	-3.332	1.714
ATOM	505	CE	LYS	Α	55	-9.303	-4.392	1.301
ATOM	506	NZ	LYS	Α	55	-10.521	-4.453	2.192
ATOM	507	1HZ	LYS	Α	55	-11.142	-5.162	1.859
ATOM	508	3HZ		A	5 5	-10.987	-3.569	2.180
		2HZ		Α	55	-10.240	-4.669	3.127
ATOM	509				56	-6.599	-2.509	4.619
ATOM	510	N	VAL					4.073
ATOM	511	H	VAL		56	-6.337	-1.713	
ATOM	512	CA	VAL		- 56	-7.494	-2.311	5.735
MOTA	513	С	VAL		56	-8.711	-1.584	5.236
MOTA	514	0	VAL	Ą	56	-8.767	-1.029	4.114
ATOM	515	CB	VAL	Α	56	-6.759	-1.475	6.812
ATOM	516	CG1	VAL	Α	56	-5.569	-2.209	7.385
ATOM	517	CG2	VAL		56	-6.287	-0.108	6.268
ATOM	518	N	ARG		57	-9.784	-1.539	6.005
ATOM	519	Н	ARG		57	-9.835	-2.117	6.819
		CA	ARG		5 <i>7</i>	-10.855	-0.648	5.638
MOTA	520					-10.738	0.534	6.554
ATOM	521	C	ARG		57		0.334	7.789
MOTA	522	0	ARG		57	-10.558		5.835
MOTA	523	CB	ARG		57	-12.219	-1.271	
MOTA	524	CG	ARG		57	-12.480	-2.452	4.952
ATOM	525	CD	ARG	Α	57	-13.834	-3.051	5.195
ATOM	526	NÉ	ARG	Α	57	-14.122	-4.137	4.270
ATOM	527	HE	ARG	Α	57	13.442	-4.347	3.568
ATOM	528	CZ	ARG		57	-15.243	-4.851	4.324
ATOM	529	NH1	ARG		57	-16.175	-4.624	5.243
ATOM	530	2HH1	ARG		57	-16.044	-3.899	5.920
	531	1HH1	ARG		5 <i>7</i>	-17.008	-5.178	5.258
ATOM					57	-15.433	-5.822	3.434
MOTA	532	NH2	ARG				-6.368	3.461
ATOM	533	1HH2	ARG		57	-16.270		2.738
ATOM	534	2HH2	ARG		57	-14.738	-6.006	
ATOM	535	N	GLN		58	-10.881	1.741	6.036
ATOM	536	H	GLN	Α	58	-11.030	1.844	5.053
ATOM	537	CA	GLN	Α	58	-10.830	2.922	6.839
ATOM	538	С	GLN	Α	58	-12.231	3.342	7.205
ATOM	539	0	GLN	Α	58	-13.106	3.608	6.359
ATOM	540	CB	GLN		58	-10.208	4.038	6.030
ATOM	541	CG	GLN		58	-10.055	5.293	6.817
ATOM	542	CD	GLN		58	-9.632	6.411	5.927
ATOM	543	OE1	GLN		58	-10.379	7.334	5.662
			GLN		58	-8.412	6.303	5.437
ATOM	544	NE2				-8:047	7.009	4.830
ATOM	545	1HE2	GLN		58			5.668
ATOM	546	2HE2	GĽN		58	-7.843	5.514	
ATOM	547	N	TYR		59	-12.527	3.516	8.509
MOTA	548	H	TYR		59	-11.877	3.219	9.209
ATOM	549	CA	TYR	A	59	-13.769	4.125	8.933
ATOM	550	С	TYR	A	59	-13.411	5.452	9.565
ATOM	551	0	TYR	A	59	-12.416	5.592	10.310
ATOM	552	СВ	TYR		59	-14.517	3.252	9.957
ATOM	553	CG	TYR		59	-14.287	1.770	9.723
ATOM	554	CD1	TYR		59	-13.007	1.269	9.457
ATOM	555	CD2	TYR		59	-15.346	0.865	9.766
					59	-12.797	-0.092	9.240
ATOM	556	CE1	TYR			-15.148	-0.494	9.551
ATOM	557	CE2	TYR		59			9.287
ATOM	558	CZ	TYR		59	-13.873		
ATOM	559	OH	TYR	A	59	-13.721	-2.311	9.079

FIG. 1 J SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

				24	146			
> mov	560	1111	TYR	A	59	 14.606	-2.771	9.154
ATOM	560	HH N	ASP	A	60	14.151	6.542	9.300
ATOM	561	H	ASP	A	60	L4.954	6.464	8.709
ATOM	562		ASP	A	60	13.822	7.836	9.846
MOTA	563	CA	ASP	A	60	14.782	8.226	10.947
ATOM	564	C	ASP	A	60	15.941	7.765	11.053
MOTA	565	0		A	60	13.861	8.942-	
ATOM	566	CB		A	60	12.735	8.830	7.725
MOTA	567	CG	ASP ASP	A	60	11.545	8.874	8.075
MOTA	568	OD1		A	60	13.060	8.702	6.544
ATOM	569	OD2	GLN		61	14.339	9.154	11.833
ATOM	570	N	GLN		61	13.385	9.451	11.804
ATOM	571	H			61	15.151	9.804	12.885
ATOM	572	CA	GLN GLN		61	15.839	8.803	13.802
MOTA	573	C			61	17.008	8.893	14.229
ATOM	574	O	GLN		61	16.097	10.908	12.338
ATOM	575	CB	GLN		61	16.239	12.133	13.262
MOTA	576	CG	GLN		61	16.910	13.366	12.629
ATOM	577	CD	GLN		61	16.509	13.854	11.586
ATOM	578	OE1	GLN GLN		61	17.937	13.887	13.292
ATOM	579	NE2			61	18.416	14.689	12.934
ATOM	580	1HE2	GLN		61	18.239	13.482	14.155
ATOM	581	2HE2	GLN		62	15.060	7.760	14.175
ATOM	582	N		A	62	14.111	7.714	13.862
ATOM	583	H	ILE		62	15.557	6.705	15.015
ATOM	584	CA		A	62	15.251	7.057	16.447
ATOM	585	C	ILE		62	14.198	7.613	16.837
ATOM	586	0	ILE		62	14.829	5.397	14.653
ATOM	587	CB		A	62	15.253	4.966	13.258
ATOM	588	CG1		A	62	15.106	4.271	15.675
ATOM	589	CG2	ILE		62	16.779	4.788	13.116
ATOM	590	CD1	ILE LEU		63	16.242	6.807	17.320
ATOM	591	N	LEU		63	17.089	6.383	17.000
ATOM	592	H CA	LEU		63	16.127	7.131	18.719
ATOM	593	CA	LEU	A	63	15.518	5.942	19.425
ATOM	594	0	LEU	A	63	15.869	4.753	19.269
ATOM	595		LEU		63	17.512	7.428	19.282
ATOM	596	CB	LEU		63	17.660	7.598	20.813
ATOM	597	CG	LEU		63	16.711	8.632	21.404
ATOM	598	CD1	LEU		63	19.089	7.963	21.201
ATOM	599	CD2 N	ILE		64	14.511	6.211	20.219
ATOM	600 601	Н	ILE		64	14.185	7.153	20.305
ATOM		CA	ILE		64	13.862	5.178	20.972
ATOM	602	CA	ILE		64	13.529	5.744	22.325
ATOM	603	0	ILE		64	13.396	6.959	22.602
MOTA	604	СВ	ILE		64	12.618	4.716	20.231
ATOM	605	CG1	ILE		64	11.925	3.573	20.949
ATOM	606		ILE		64	11.690	5.865	19.950
ATOM	607	CG2 CD1	ILE		64	10.905	2.888	20.062
ATOM	608		GLU		65	13.396	4.815	23.294
ATOM	609	N	GLU		65	13.443	3.844	23.059
ATOM	610	H CA	GLU		65	13.186	5.174	24.670
ATOM	611	CA	GLU		65	12.024	4.360	25.165
MOTA	612	0	GLU		65	11.943	3.112	25.056
ATOM	613		GLU		65	14.459	4.823	25.405
ATOM	614	CB	GLU		65	14.739	5.610	26.646
ATOM	615	CG	GLU	n	00		- -	-

FIG. 1 K SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

25/46											
ATOM	616	CD	GLU A	١.	65		-16.131	5.353	27.115		
ATOM	617		GLU A		65		-17.090	5.785	26.413		
ATOM	618	OE2	GLU A		65		-16.269	4.708	28.163		
ATOM	619	N	ILE A		66		-10.971	5.008	25.610		
ATOM	620	H	ILE A		66		-11.009	6.002	25.717		
ATOM	621	CA	ILE A		66		-9.762	4.317	25.947		
MOTA	622	C	ILE A		66		-9.571	4.586 [.] -	27.413		
ATOM	623	Ö	ILE A		66		-9.422	5.732	27.880		
ATOM	624	СB	ILE A		66		-8.600	4.907	25.126		
ATOM	625	CG1	ILE A		66		-8.838	4.669	23.633		
ATOM	626	CG2	ILE A	A.	66		-7.231	4.326	25.554		
ATOM	627	CD1	ILE A	Ą	66		-8.951	5.982	22.856		
ATOM	628	N	CYS A	Ą	67		-9.776	3.567	28.261		
ATOM	629	Н	CYS A	Ą	67		-9.989	2.659	27.902		
ATOM	63.0	CA	CYS A	Ą	67		-9.698	3.740	29.687		
MOTA	631	С	CYS A	Ą	67		-10.673	4.871	30.088		
ATOM	632	0	CYS A	Ą	67		-10.393	5.716	30.958		
ATOM	633	CB	CYS A	Ą	67		-8.251	4.003	30.156		
ATOM	634	SG	CYS A	A	67		-7.170	2.529	30.217		
ATOM	635	N	GLY A	Ą	68		-11.877	4.947	29.499		
MOTA	636	H	GLY A	A	68		-12.125	4.286	28.791		
ATOM	637	CA	GLY A		68		-12.788	5.984	29.903		
ATOM	638	C	GLY A		68		-12.581	7.322	29.241		
ATOM	639	0	GLY A		68		-13.404	8.253	29.376		
MOTA	640	N	HIS A		69		-11.504	7.545	28.471		
MOTA	641	H	HIS A		69		-10.817	6.827	28.360 27.793		
MOTA	642	CA	HIS A		69		-11.305	8.800	26.399		
MOTA	643	С		A	69		-11.838	8.679	25.630		
MOTA	644	0		A	69		-11.516	7.742 9.128	27.724		
MOTA	645	CB		A	69		-9.831 -9.276	9.286	29.081		
ATOM	646	CG		A	69		-9.276 -9.317	10.484	29.778		
MOTA	647	ND1		A.	69 69		-9.688	11.347	29.436		
MOTA	648	HD1		A A	69 69		-8.723	8.352	29.912		
MOTA	649	CD2		A N	69		-8.783	10.254	30.947		
MOTA	650	CE1		A N	69		-8.405	8.990	31.091		
ATOM	651 652		HIS .		70		-12.768	9.561	25.973		
MOTA	653	N H	LYS .		70		-13.084	10.284	26.588		
MOTA	654	CA	LYS .		70		-13.325	9.492	24.646		
ATOM ATOM	655	CA	LYS		70		-12.346	10.074	23.653		
ATOM	656	0	LYS	-	70		-11.587	11.055	23.864		
ATOM	657	CB		A	70		-14.645	10.285	24.536		
ATOM	658	CG	LYS		70		-15.837	9.703	25.330		
ATOM	659	CD	LYS		70		-17.105	10.593	25.286		
ATOM	660	CE	LYS		70		-18.293	10.011	26.092		
ATOM	661	NZ	LYS		70		-18.802	8.702	25.608		
ATOM	662	1HZ	LYS		70		-19.563	8.406	26.185		
MOTA	663	3HZ	LYS		70		-18.069	8.023	25.650		
ATOM	664	2HZ	LYS		70		-19.116	8.795	24.663		
ATOM	665	N	ALA		71		-12.323	9.485	22.446		
MOTA	666	H	ALA		71		-12.813	8.625	22.305 21.333		
MOTA	667	CA	ALA		71		-11.616	10.044 9.795	20.171		
MOTA	668	C	ALA		71		-12.529	8.850	20.171		
ATOM	669		ALA		71		-13.351 -10.292	9.358	21.143		
ATOM	670	CB	ALA		71		-10.292	10.685	19.149		
MOTA	671	N	ILE	A	72	_	-12.333				

FIG. I IL SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

26	5/46	5
1	72	
	70	

	680	**	TT D 3	70	-12.006	11.517	19.200
ATOM	672	H	ILE A	72	-13.376	10.474	17.963
ATOM	673	CA	ILE A	72	-12.480	10.662	16.771
ATOM	674	C	ILE A	72		11.720	16.550
ATOM	675	0	ILE A	72	-11.858	11.720	17.882
ATOM	676	CB	ILE A	72	-14.541		19.196
ATOM	677	CG1	ILE A	72	-15.306	11.455	•
MOTA	678	CG2	ILE A	72	-15.429	11.203~	19.176
ATOM	679	CD1	ILE A	72	-16.446	12.415	
ATOM	680	N	GLY A	73	-12.252	9.633	15.958
ATOM	681	H	GLY A	73	-12.778	8.789	16.067
ATOM	682	CA	GLY A	73	-11.253	9.755	14.938
MOTA	683	С	GLY A	73	-11.283	8.554	14.034
MOTA	684	0	GLY A	73	-12.211	7.706	14.006
ATOM	685	N	THR A	74	-10.247	8.428	13.182
MOTA	68.6	H	THR A	74	-9.471	9.055	13.250
ATOM	687	CA	THR A	74	-10.201	7.416	12.158
ATOM	688	С	THR A	74	-9.674	6.134	12.760
ATOM	689	0	THR A	74	-8.670	6.034	13.497
ATOM	690	CB ,		74	-9.298	7.895	11.048
ATOM	691	OG1	THR A	74	-9.910	9.019	10.441
ATOM	692	HG1	THR A	74	-9.335	9.362	9.698
ATOM	693	CG2	THR A	74	-9.088	6.823	9.946
ATOM	694	N	VAL A	75	-10.318	5.027	12.327
MOTA	695	Н	VAL A	75	-11.066	5.114	11.669
ATOM	696	CA	VAL A	75	-9.968	3.717	12.778
	697	C	VAL A	75	-9.906	2.843	11.551
ATOM	698	Ö	VAL A	75	-10.803	2.807	10.681
MOTA		CB	VAL A	75	-11.044	3.250	13.737
ATOM	699		VAL A	75	-11.021	1.721	13.943
ATOM	700	CG1		75	-10.915	4.019	15.034
ATOM	701	CG2	VAL A	76	-8.768	2.139	11.366
MOTA	702	N	LEU A	76 76	-8.002	2.260	11.998
MOTA	703	H	LEU A		-8.566	1.183	10.276
MOTA	704	CA	LEU A	76 76	-8.848	-0.211	10.808
ATOM	705	C	LEU A	76	-8.514	-0.582	11.958
MOTA	706	0	LEU A	76	-7.103	1.270	9.798
MOTA	707	CB	LEU A	76		2.684	9.443
MOTA	708	CG	LEU A	76	-6.608	2.645	9.087
MOTA	709		LEU A	76	-5.151		8.296
MOTA	710	CD2		76	-7.396	3.302	10.042
MOTA	711	N	VAL A	77	-9.569	-1.062	9.144
ATOM	712	H	VAL A	77	-9.894	-0.766	
MOTA	713	CA	VAL A	77	-9.899	-2.428	10.485
ATOM	714	С	VAL A	77	-9.298	-3.412	9.482
MOTA	715	0	VAL A	77	-9.450	-3.300	8.253
MOTA	716	CB	VAL A	77	-11.436	-2.592	10.506
MOTA	717	CG1		77	-11.830	-4.021	10.682
ATOM	718	CG2	VAL A	77	-12.072	-1.765	11.634
MOTA	719	N	GLY A	78	-8.560	-4.402	9.928
MOTA	720	H	GLY A	78	-8.445	-4.530	10.913
ATOM	721	CA	GLY A	78	-7.930	-5.285	8.987
ATOM	722	С	GLY A	78	-7.228	-6.380	9.732
ATOM	723	0	GLY A	78	-7.292	-6.524	10.970
ATOM	724	N	PRO A	79	-6.512	-7.271	9.003
ATOM	725	CA	PRO A	79	-5.880	-8.467	9.602
ATOM	726	C	PRO A	79	-4.599	-8.107	10.340
ATOM	727	ō	PRO A	79	-3.449	-8.489	10.032
		-					

FIG. 1 IM SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

				27	7/46			
ATOM	728	СВ	PRO Z	_	79	-5.613	-9.379	8.400
ATOM	729	CG	PRO Z		79	-5.529	-8.416	7.210
ATOM	730	CD	PRO I		79	-6.415	-7.225	7.537
ATOM	731	N	THR I	A	80	-4.759	-7.304	11.408
ATOM	732	Н	THR I	A	80	-5.664	-6.935	11.619
ATOM	733	CA	THR I		80	-3.658	-6.957	12.263
MOTA	734	С	THR I		80	-3.490	-8.075 -8.642	13.308 13.857
ATOM	735	0	THR		80	-4.447	-8.642 -5.572	12.927
MOTA	736	CB	THR		80	-3.868 -2.770	-5.303	13.787
ATOM	737	OG1	THR		80 80	-2.770	-4.412	14.225
ATOM	738	HG1	THR I		80	-5.210	-5.464	13.678
ATOM	739 740	CG2 N	PRO .		81	-2.243	-8.496	13.589
MOTA MOTA	741	CA		A	81	-1.986	-9.476	14.660
ATOM	742	C		A	81	-2.499	-8.952	16.001
ATOM	743	Ö	PRO .		81	-2.944	-9.720	16.866
ATOM	744	СB	PRO		81	-0.444	-9.549	14.732
ATOM	745	CG	PRO .		81	0.069	-8.951	13.429
ATOM	746	CD	PRO .		81	-1.029	-8.105	12.842
ATOM	747	N	VAL .	Α	82	-2.474	-7.621	16.276
MOTA	748	H	VAL .	Α	82	-2.180	-6.975	15.571
MOTA	749	CA	VAL .		82	-2.869	-7.091	17.591
MOTA	750	С	VAL		82	-3.605	-5.761	17.379 16.429
MOTA	751	0_	VAL .		82	-3.349 -1.595	-5.004 -6.858	18.443
ATOM	752	CB	VAL		82	-0.650	-5.824	17.803
MOTA	753	CG1	VAL		82 82	-1.907	-6.418	19.890
ATOM	754	CG2 N	VAL ASN		83	-4.548	-5.371	18.260
ATOM ATOM	755 756	N H	ASN		83	-4.810	-5.981	19.007
ATOM	757	CA	ASN		83	-5.181	-4.067	18.123
ATOM	758	C	ASN		83	-4.195	-3.019	18.565
ATOM	759	ō	ASN		83	-3.605	-3.064	19.665
ATOM	760	CB	ASN		83	-6.436	-3.942	18.982
ATOM	761	CG	ASN	Α	83	-7.502	-4.930	18.631
MOTA	762	OD1		Α	83	-7.899	-5.049	17.488
MOTA	763	ND2		Α	83	-7.980	-5.662 -6.341	19.628 19.459
ATOM	764	2HD2			83	-8.695	-6.341 -5.541	20.557
ATOM	765	1HD2			83	-7.630	-1.951	17.770
ATOM	766	N	ILE		84	-4.007 -4.583	-1.827	16.962
ATOM	767	H	ILE	A A	84 84	-2.993	-0.954	18.032
ATOM	768 769	CA C		A	84	-3.679	0.387	18.114
ATOM ATOM	770	0	ΙĻΕ		84	-4.460	0.797	17.240
ATOM	771	СВ	ILE		84	-2.021	-0.922	16.833
ATOM	772	CG1		Α	84	-1.162	-2.150	16.859
ATOM	773			Α	84	-1.219	0.387	16.747
ATOM	774	CD1		Α	84	-0.375		15.579
ATOM	775	N	ILE	Α	85	-3.471	1.155	19.203
MOTA	776	H		Α	85	-2.972	0.781	19.985
MOTA	777	CA	ILE		85	-3.951	2.518	19.281 18.949
MOTA	778	C	ILE		85	-2.784	3.425 3.515	19.663
ATOM	779	0	ILE		85 85	-1.767 -4.522	2.825	20.676
ATOM	780	CB		A N	85 85	-5.673	1.865	21.050
ATOM	781	CG1		A A	85 85	-5.000	4.274	20.716
MOTA MOTA	782 783	CG2 CD1			85	-6.828	1.808	20.059
AION	, 0 3	CDI			—			

FIG. IN SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

				28	3/46			
ATOM	784	N	GLY	Α	86	-2.820	4.123	17.792
ATOM	785	Н	GLY		86	-3.637	4.087	17.217
ATOM	786	CA	GLY		86	-1.690	4.936	17.351
ATOM	787	C	GLY		86	-1.831	6.393	17.704
ATOM	788	Ö	GLY		86	-2.760	6.864	18.390
ATOM	789	Ŋ	ARG		87	-0.881	7.229	17.230
MOTA	790	Н	ARG		87	-0.204	6.890-	16.577
ATOM	791	CA	ARG		87	-0.810	8.623	17.643
ATOM	792	C	ARG		87	-2.027	9.445	17.277
MOTA	793	0	ARG		87	-2.365	10.430	17.963
ATOM	794	CB	ARG		87	0.450	9,275	17.057
MOTA	795	CG	ARG		87	1.735	8.496	17.205
ATOM	796	CD	ARG		87	2.762	8.916	16.207
ATOM	797	NE	ARG		87	3.875	7.961	16.117
ATOM	79.8	HE	ARG		87	4.035	7.353	16.895
ATOM	799	CZ	ARG		87	4.660	7.893	15.035
ATOM	800	NH1	ARG		87	4.463	8.675	13.975
	801	2HH1	ARG		87	3.712	9.335	13.974
ATOM	802	1HH1	ARG		87	5.066	8.602	13.181
ATOM ATOM	803	NH2	ARG		87	5.656	7.019	15.023
	804	1HH2	ARG		87	6.254	6.953	14.224
ATOM	805	2HH2	ARG		87	5.810	6.426	15.813
MOTA	806	N	ASN		88	-2.780	9.120	16.214
ATOM	807	H	ASN		88	-2.504	8.361	15.625
ATOM	808	CA	ASN		88	-4.015	9.860	15.890
ATOM	809	CA	ASN		88	-4.963	9.921	17.069
ATOM			ASN		88	-5.613	10.954	17.345
· ATOM	810 811	O CB	ASN		88	-4.712	9.315	14.617
ATOM		CG	ASN		88	-5.475	8.001	14.827
ATOM	812 813	OD1		A	88	-4.922	6.996	15.245
ATOM	814	ND2		A	88	-6.758	7.998	14.506
MOTA MOTA	815	2HD2	ASN		88	-7.306	7.169	14.622
ATOM	816	1HD2	ASN		88	-7.190	8.824	14.145
ATOM	817	N	LEU		89	-5.130	8.847	17.848
ATOM	818	H	LEU		89	-4.637	8.002	17.640
ATOM	819	CA	LEU		89	-6.024	8.865	19.013
MOTA	820	CA	LEU		89	-5.275	9.091	20.309
ATOM	821	0	LEU		89	-5.834	9.632	21.283
ATOM	822	CB	LEU		89	-6.840	7.592	19.140
ATOM	823	CG	LEU		89	-7.759	7.355	17.957
ATOM	824	CD1	LEU		89	-8.369	5.980	18.088
ATOM	825	CD2	LEU		89	-8.817	8.457	17.801
ATOM	826	N	LEU		90	-3.983	8.745	20.428
ATOM	827	Н	LEU		90	-3.525	8.274	19.674
ATOM	828	CA	LEU		90	-3.242	9.057	21.664
	829	C	LEU		90	-3.155	10.555	21.932
ATOM	830	0	LEU		90	-3.202	11.020	23.092
ATOM	831	CB	LEU		90	-1.817	8.453	21.661
ATOM		CG	LEU		90	-1.766	6.914	21.587
ATOM	832 833	CD1	LEU		90.	-0.343	6.494	21.396
ATOM		CD1	LEU		90	-2.339	6.230	22.812
ATOM	834		THR		91	-3.031	11.407	20.926
ATOM	835	N	THR		91	-2.982	11.063	19.988
ATOM	836	H CA	THR		91	-2.964	12.834	21.155
ATOM	837	CA	THR		91	-4.309	13.331	21.635
ATOM	838	0	THR		91	-4.422	14.315	22.398
ATOM	839	J	TUK	~	ЭL	7.146		

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ATOM	840	СВ	THR	Α	91	-2.555	13.543	19.848
MOTA	841	OG1	THR		91	-3.459	13.214	18.802
ATOM	842	HG1	THR	Α	91	-3.188	13.677	17.958
MOTA	843	CG2	THR		91	-1.153	13.122	19.395
ATOM	844	N	GLN		92	-5.435	12.704	21.258
ATOM	845	Н	GLN		92	-5.379	11.892	20.677
-			GLN		92	-6.763	13.186	
ATOM	846	CA	GLN		92	-6.942	12.975	23.153
ATOM	847	C			92	-7.554	13.797	23.871
ATOM	848	0	GLN			-7.890	12.479	20.964
ATOM	849	CB	GLN		92	-7.937	12.473	19.517
ATOM	850	CG	GLN		92		12.515	18.886
ATOM	851	CD	GLN		92	-9.251		19.546
MOTA	852	OE1	GLN		92	-10.270	12.424	17.588
MOTA	853	NE2	GLN		92	-9.202	12.323	
MOTA	854	1HE2	GLN		92	-10.031	12.087	17.080
MOTA	855	2HE2	GLN		92	-8.336	12.411	17.097
MOTA	856	N	ILE		93	-6.472	11.846	23.721
MOTA	857	H	ILE		93	• -6.014	11.160	23.155
MOTA	858	CA	ILE		93	-6.608	11.578	25.165
MOTA	859	C	ILE		93	-5.472	12.189	25.948
MOTA	860	0	ILE		93	-5.342	12.031	27.171
MOTA	861	CB	ILE		93	-6.820	10.073	25.484
ATOM	862	CG1		Α	93	-5.536	9.221	25.286
ATOM	863	CG2	ILE	Α	93	-8.022	9.486	24.735
MOTA	864	CD1	ILE	Α	93	-5.754	7.740	25.693
MOTA	865	N	GLY	Α	94	-4.594	12.993	25.330
MOTA	866	H	GLY	Α	94	-4.617	13.079	24.334
MOTA	867	CA	GLY	Α	94	-3.613	13.742	26.063
MOTA	868	С	GLY	Α	94	-2.448	12.895	26.512
ATOM	869	0	GLY	Α	94	-1.764	13.158	27.519
ATOM	870	N	CYS	Α	95	-2.117	11.849	25.797
ATOM	871	H	CYS	Α	95	-2.619	11.644	24.957
ATOM	872	CA	CYS	Α	95	-1.036	10.994	26.214
ATOM	873	С	CYS	Α	95	0.362	11.566	25.925
ATOM	874	0	CYS	Α	95	0.588	12 ⁻ . 254	24.907
MOTA	875	CB		Α	95	-1.260	9.655	25.550
ATOM	876	SG		Α	95	-0.254	8.307	26.125
MOTA	877	N	THR	Α	96	1.346	11.297	26.803
MOTA	878	Н	THR	A	96	1.135	10.738	27.618
ATOM	879	CA	THR		96	2.728	11.779	26.664
MOTA	880	С	THR		96	3.729	10.784	27.264
ATOM	881	Ō	THR		96	3.498	10.249	28.345
ATOM	882	CB	THR		96	2.925	13.154	27.346
ATOM	883	OG1	THR		96	2.594	13.109	28.721
ATOM	884	HG1	THR		96	2.784	13.966	29.109
ATOM	885	CG2	THR		96	2.139	14.300	26.698
ATOM	886	N	LEU		97	4.882	10.603	26.599
ATOM	887	H	LEU		97	5.016	11.071	25.714
ATOM	888	CA	LEU		97	6.040	9.910	27.166
ATOM	889	C	LEU		97	6.751	10.824	28.175
ATOM	890	Õ	LEU		97	6.705	12.046	28.044
ATOM	891	СВ	LEU		97	7.013	9.497	26.049
ATOM	892	CG	LEU		97	6.452	8.449	25.065
ATOM	893	CD1	LEU		97	7.360	8.355	23.828
ATOM	894	CD2	LEU		97	6.345	7.065	25.724
ATOM		N	ASN		98	7.412	10.221	29.175
AION	895	14	MON	W	20	1.426		

FIG. 1 IP SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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ATOM	896	Н	ASN		98		7.413	9.212	29.205	
ATOM	897	CA	ASN		98		8.065	10.897	30.292	
ATOM	898	C	ASN		98		9.220	10.029	30.800	
ATOM	899	Õ	ASN		98		8.995	9.079	31.550	
ATOM	900	СВ	ASN		98		7.057	11.177	31.423	
	901	CG	ASN		98		6.084	12.305	31.083	
ATOM	902	OD1	ASN		98		4.983	12.062-	30.594	
ATOM	903		ASN		98		6.493	13.549	31.342	
ATOM	904		ASN		98		5.888	14.331	31.136	
ATOM	905		ASN		98		7.406	13.707	31.742	
ATOM	906	N	LEU		99		10.451	10.369	30.389	
ATOM	907	Н	LEU		99		10.547	11.177	29.792	
MOTA	908	CA	LEU		99		11.679	9.620	30.666	
ATOM		CA	LEU		99		12.711	10.437	31.454	
ATOM	909	0	LEU		99		12.487	11.652	31.651	
MOTA	91,0		LEU		99		12.233	8.989	29.369	
ATOM	911	CB	LEU		99		12.833	9.873	28.248	
ATOM	912	CG			99		11.876	10.947	27.705	
ATOM	913	CD1	LEU		99		14.183	10.505	28.623	
ATOM	914	CD2	LEU		99		13.716	9.819	31.869	
MOTA	915	OXT	LEU	А	77		13,710		32.002	
TER	216		220	n	•		12.600	14.237	30.106	
ATOM	916	N	PRO		1		11.842	15.268	29.363	
ATOM	917	CA.	PRO		1 1		10.430	14.773	29.138	
ATOM	918	C	PRO		1		10.430	13.695	29.618	
ATOM	919	0	PRO		1		12.622	15.412	28.035	
MOTA	920	CB	PRO		1		13.817	14.470	28.131	
ATOM	921	CG	PRO		1		13.966	14.227	29.603	
MOTA	922	CD	PRO		1		12.175	13.343	29.964	
MOTA	923	1H	PRO		1		12.594	14.457	31.081	
ATOM	924	2H	PRO GLN		2		9.513	15.542	28.523	
ATOM	925	N	GLN		2		9.751	16.474	28.251	
MOTA	926	H	GLN		2 .		8.186	15.058	28.242	
ATOM	927	CA C	GLN		2		8.066	15.151	26.749	
MOTA	928		GLN		2		8.523	16.140	26.133	
MOTA	929	O CB	GLN		2		7.155	15.976	28.856	
ATOM	930				2		5.739	15.732	28.373	
ATOM	931	CG	GLN		2		4.744	16.365	29.284	
ATOM	932	CD	GLN		2		4.628	15.962	30.431	
ATOM	933	OE1	GLN GLN		2		4.024	17.367	28.784	
ATOM	934		GLN		2		3.341	17.830	29.349	
MOTA	935				2		4.160	17.665	27.839	
ATOM	936	2HE2	GLN		3		7.499	14.176	26.036	
ATOM	937	N	IĻE		3		7.102	13.386	26.504	
ATOM	938	H	ILE		3		7.435	14.216	24.601	
ATOM	939	CA	ILE		3		5.956	14.097	24.184	
ATOM	940	C	ILE				5.150	13.290	24.710	
ATOM	941	0	ILE	В	3		8.299	13.058	24.029	
ATOM	942	CB	ILE	В	3 3		9.743	13.232	24.534	
ATOM	943	CG1	ILE	В	3		8.269	12.985	22.496	
ATOM	944	CG2	ILE	В	3		10.621	12.068	24.143	
MOTA	945	CD1	ILE	В	3 4		5.462	15.108	23.453	
ATOM	946	N	THR		4		6.046	15.887	23.226	
MOTA	947	H	THR		4		4.107	15.115	22.976	
MOTA	948	CA	THR		4		4.039	14.193	21.765	
MOTA	949	C	THR THR		4		5.066	13.755	21.203	
MOTA	950	0	ınk	D	7		5.000			

FIG. I Q SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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ATOM	951	СВ	THR	В	4	3.616	16.548	22.647		
ATOM	952	OG1	THR	В	4	4.450	17.157	21.645		
ATOM	953	HG1	THR	В	4	4.123	18.080	21.442		
ATOM	954	CG2	THR	В	4	3.644	17.454	23.876		
MOTA	955	N CG2	LEU	В	5	2.872	13.781	21.324		
ATOM	956	Н		В	5	2.033	14.151	21.723		
ATOM	957	CA		В	5	2.837	12.795	20.265		
ATOM	958	C		В	5	2.183	13.415	19.047		
ATOM	959	0	LEU	В	5	1.677	12.720	18.14.2		
ATOM	960	CB	LEU	B	5	2.093	11.577	20.762		
ATOM	961	CG	LEU	B	5	2.819	10.856	21.892		
ATOM	962	CD1	LEU	В	5	1.889	9.885	22.602		
ATOM	963	CD2	LEU	В	5	4.108	10.159	21.416		
ATOM	964	N	TRP	В	6	2.209	14.742	18.880		
ATOM	965	H	TRP	В	6	2.601	15.323	19.593		
ATOM	966	CA	TRP	В	6	1.683	15.364	17.690		
ATOM	967	C		В	6	2.581	14.978	16.509		
ATOM	968	ŏ		В	6	2.159	14.851	15.349		
ATOM	969	CB		В	6	1.587	16.879	17.833		
ATOM	970	CG	TRP	В	6	0.652	17.339	18.921		
ATOM	971	CD1		В	6	0.955	17.584	20.232		
ATOM	972	CD2		В	6	-0.750	17.612	18.783		
ATOM	973	NE1	TRP	В	6	-0.167	17.989	20.913		
ATOM	974	HE1	TRP	В	6	-0.217	18.230	21.882		
ATOM	975	CE2	TRP	В	6	-1.224	18.013	20.048		
ATOM	976	CE3	TRP	В	6	-1.637	17.550	17.709		
ATOM	977	CZ2	TRP	В	6	-2.544	18.352	20.266		
MOTA	978	CZ3	TRP	В	6	-2.947	17.885	17.921		
ATOM	979	CH2	TRP	В	6	-3.394	18.281	19.185		
ATOM	980	N	GLN	В	7	3.896	14.809	16.738		
MOTA	981	H	GLN	В	7	4.267	14.985	17.650		
ATOM	982	CA	GLN	В	7	4.794	14.376	15.689		
ATOM	983	C	GLN	В	7	5.361	13.043	16.096		
ATOM	984	0	GLN	В	7	5.221	12.586	17.243		
MOTA	985	CB	GLN	В	7	5.880	15.430	15.505		
ATOM	986	CG	GLN		7	5.353	16.704	14.804		
MOTA	987	CD		В	7	6.197	17.912	15.137		
ATOM	988	OE1	GLN		7	7.400	17.802	15.404		
MOTA	989	NE2	GLN		7	5.553	19.083	15.121		
MOTA	990	1HE2	GLN		7	6.040	19.931	15.330		
ATOM	991	2HE2	GLN		7	4.579	19.121	14.900		
MOTA	992	N	ARG		8	5.979	12.274	15.189		
MOTA	993	H	ARG		8	6.073	12.597	14.247		
MOTA	994	CA	ARG		8	6.505	10.985	15.573		
MOTA	995	C	ARG		8	7.577	11.198	16.610 16.515		
MOTA	996	0	ARG		8	8.395	12.130	14.384		
ATOM	997	CB	ARG		8	7.092	10.238	13.237		
ATOM	998	CG	ARG		8	6.132	10.018	12.046		
ATOM	999	CD		В	8	6.802 5.846	9.402 9.005	11.023		
ATOM	1000	NE		В	8	4.872	9.005	11.023		
ATOM	1001	HE C7	ARG	В	8 8	6.217	8.552	9.828		
ATOM	1002	CZ	ARG	В	8	7.496	8.442	9.486		
ATOM	1003	NHl	ARG ARG	B B	8	8.211	8.703	10.134		
ATOM	1004	2HH1 1HH1	ARG		8	7.744	8.098	8.580		
ATOM ATOM	1005 1006	NH2	ARG		8	5.279	8.202	8.952		
ATOM	1000	14117	AIG	נו	— : •	3.2.3				

FIG. 1 IR SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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ATOM	1007	1HH2	ARG	В	8	5.540	7.860	8.050	
ATOM	1008	2HH2		В	8	4.312	8.281	9.196	
MOTA	1009	N	PRO	В	9	7.663	10.381	17.682	
ATOM	1010	CA	PRO	В	9	8.666	10.587	18.746	
ATOM	1011	С	PRO	В	9	10.065	10.196	18.315	
ATOM	1012	0	PRO	В	9	10.678	9.215	18.778	
ATOM	1013	CB	PRO	В	9	8.148	9.682	19.878	
ATOM	1014	CG	PRO	В	9	7.315	8.607	19.206	
MOTA	1015	CD	PRO	В	9	6.708	9.323	18.004	
ATOM	1016	N	LEU		10	10.685	10.969	17.400	
MOTA	1017	H	LEU		10	10.201	11.746	16.998	
MOTA	1018	CA	LEU		10	12.040	10.706	16.978	
MOTA	1019	С	LEU		10	12.976	11.498	17.850 18.018	
MOTA	1020	0	LEU		10	12.880	12.733	15.554	
MOTA	1021	CB	LEU		10	12.250	11.170 10.386	14.551	
MOTA	1022	CG	LEU		10	11.427 11.385	11.175	13.276	
ATOM	1023	CD1	LEU		10	11.365	8.947	14.355	
ATOM	1024	CD2	LEU		10 11	14.030	10.843	18.384	
ATOM	1025	N	VAL VAL		11	14.148	9.866	18.206	
MOTA	1026 1027	H CA	VAL		11	15.018	11.517	19.223	
MOTA		CA	VAL		11	16.400	11.111	18.740	
ATOM	1028 1029	0	VAL		11	16.581	10.201	17.911	
MOTA MOTA	1029	CB	VAL		11	14.857	11.100	20.699	
ATOM	1030	CG1		В	11	13.514	11.586	21.293	
ATOM	1031	CG2	VAL		11	15.038	9.573	20.903	
MOTA	1032	N	THR		12	17.485	11.739	19.232	
ATOM	1034	Н	THR		12	17.370	12.507	19.862	
ATOM	1035	CA	THR		12	18.843	11.325	18.868	
MOTA	1036	C	THR		12	19.377		19.837	
ATOM	1037	0	THR	В	12	19.237	10.352	21.082	
ATOM	1038	СB	THR	В	12	19.830	12.520	18.820	
MOTA	1039	OG1	THR	В	12	19.389	13.483	17.876	
MOTA	1040	HG1	THR	В	12	20.028	14.252	17.848	
MOTA	1041	CG2		В	12	21.234	12.075	18.399	
MOTA	1042	N	-	В	13	20.044	9.234	19.338 18.348	
MOTA	1043	H	ILE		13	20.135	9.130	20.176	
MOTA	1044	CA	ILE		13	20.641	8.239 8.226	19.855	
ATOM	1045	С	ILE		13	22.119	8.817	18.865	
MOTA	1046	0		В	13	22.579 19.993	6.870	19.879	
MOTA	1047	CB	ILE	B B	13 13	20.192	6.464	18.415	
MOTA	1048	CG1	ILE	В	13	18.482	6.893	20.206	
ATOM	1049 1050	CG2 CD1	ILE	В	13	19.829	5.035	18.106	
ATOM ATOM	1050	N	LYS	В	14	22.973	7.618	20.661	
ATOM	1051	H	LYS	В	14	22.652	7.243	21.531	
ATOM	1052	CA	LYS	В	14	24.364	7.480	20.317	
ATOM	1054	C	LYS	В	14	24.680	6.029	20.477	
ATOM	1055	Ö	LYS	В	14	24.353	5.353	21.484	
ATOM	1056	ČВ	LYS		14	25.266	8.263	21.242	
ATOM	1057	CG	LYS	В	14	24.947	9.729	21.236	
ATOM	1058	CD	LYS	В	14	25.664	10.498	22.339	
ATOM	1059	CE	LYS	В	14	26.758	11.441	21.807	
ATOM	1060	NZ	LYS	В	14	28.026	10.781	21.440	
MOTA	1061	1HZ	LYS	В	14	28.674	11.466	21.107	
MOTA	1062	3HZ	LYS	В	14	27.855	10.107	20.722	

FIG. 1 IS

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ATOM 1064 N ILE B 15				3	3/46			
ATOM 1064 N ILE B 15	MOTA	1063	2H%	LYS B	14	28.408	10.323	22.243
ATOM 1065 H ILE B 15						25.214	5.390	
ATOM 1066 CA ILE B 15					15	25.434	5.901	
ATOM 1067 C ILE B 15						25.489	3.989	
ATOM 1068 O ILE B 15						26.832	3.981	
ATOM 1069 CB ILE B 15 24.435 3.220 18.606 ATOM 1070 CG1 ILE B 15 24.893 1.824 18.347 ATOM 1071 CG2 ILE B 15 24.048 3.977 17.309 ATOM 1072 CD1 ILE B 15 24.048 3.977 17.309 ATOM 1073 N GLY B 16 27.623 2.535 19.913 ATOM 1074 H GLY B 16 27.623 2.535 19.913 ATOM 1075 CA GLY B 16 29.175 3.336 18.677 ATOM 1076 C GLY B 16 29.175 3.336 18.677 ATOM 1076 C GLY B 16 30.737 4.970 17.902 ATOM 1078 N GLY B 16 30.737 4.970 17.902 ATOM 1078 N GLY B 17 29.273 5.791 19.335 ATOM 1078 N GLY B 17 29.924 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1080 CA GLY B 17 29.468 8.043 18.176 ATOM 1081 C GLY B 17 29.944 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1081 C GLY B 17 29.984 9.155 17.933 ATOM 1083 N GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.411 ATOM 1084 H GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.411 ATOM 1085 CA GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.560 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 28.046 6.711 17.560 ATOM 1087 O GLN B 18 28.046 6.711 17.560 ATOM 1088 CB GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1088 CB GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1088 CB GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1089 CG GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.944 ATOM 1091 OE1 GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.944 ATOM 1092 NE2 GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.946 ATOM 1093 NE2 GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.946 ATOM 1094 2HE2 GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.946 ATOM 1099 CD GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.946 ATOM 1099 CD GLN B 18 29.057 5.005 12.594 ATOM 1099 C DLU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1099 C LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1099 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1099 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1090 CD LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19							4.869	
ATOM 1070 CG1 ILE B 15 24.893 1.824 18.347 ATOM 1071 CG2 ILE B 15 24.048 3.977 17.309 ATOM 1072 CD1 ILE B 15 23.830 0.996 17.645 ATOM 1073 N GLY B 16 27.812 3.212 19.202 ATOM 1074 H GLY B 16 27.812 3.212 19.202 ATOM 1075 CA GLY B 16 29.175 3.336 18.677 ATOM 1076 C GLY B 16 29.175 3.336 18.677 ATOM 1076 C GLY B 16 29.771 4.754 18.619 ATOM 1077 O GLY B 16 30.737 4.970 17.902 ATOM 1078 N GLY B 17 29.273 5.791 19.335 ATOM 1079 H GLY B 17 29.273 5.791 19.335 ATOM 1079 H GLY B 17 29.468 8.043 18.176 ATOM 1080 CA GLY B 17 29.924 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1081 C GLY B 17 29.984 9.155 17.933 ATOM 1083 N GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.431 ATOM 1084 H GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.431 ATOM 1085 CA GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.560 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1087 O GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1088 CB GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.054 ATOM 1089 CG GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.054 ATOM 1089 CG GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.054 ATOM 1090 CD GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.054 ATOM 1091 OEI GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 NE2 GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 NE2 GLN B 18 26.407 8.755 16.786 ATOM 1099 NE2 GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.572 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.575 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 27.575 6.333 13.924 ATOM 1099 C C GLN B 18 29.029 6.3466 6.531 13.697 ATOM 1099 C				-		24.435	3.220	
ATOM 1071 CG2 ILE B 15 24.048 3.977 17.309 ATOM 1072 CD1 ILE B 15 23.830 0.996 17.469 ATOM 1073 N GLY B 16 27.812 3.212 19.202 ATOM 1074 H GLY B 16 27.623 2.535 19.913 ATOM 1075 CA GLY B 16 29.175 3.336 18.677 ATOM 1076 C GLY B 16 29.175 3.336 18.619 ATOM 1077 O GLY B 16 30.737 4.970 17.902 ATOM 1078 N GLY B 17 29.273 5.791 19.302 ATOM 1079 H GLY B 17 29.273 5.791 19.302 ATOM 1080 CA GLY B 17 29.924 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1081 C GLY B 17 29.924 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1081 C GLY B 17 29.984 9.155 17.933 ATOM 1082 O GLY B 17 29.984 9.155 17.933 ATOM 1083 N GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.411 ATOM 1084 H GLN B 18 28.046 6.711 17.560 ATOM 1085 CA GLN B 18 28.046 6.711 17.560 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1088 CB GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.045 ATOM 1089 CG GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.045 ATOM 1089 CG GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.045 ATOM 1090 CD GLN B 18 27.870 7.625 15.045 ATOM 1091 OEI GLN B 18 27.247 6.204 15.146 ATOM 1092 NE2 GLN B 18 29.388 6.209 13.786 ATOM 1094 2HE2 GLN B 18 29.388 6.209 13.786 ATOM 1095 N LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1097 CA LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1099 CD LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1009 CD LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1009 CD LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1009 CD LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1009 CD LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1009 CD LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1009 CD LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1009 CD LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.4560 ATOM 1101 CG L						24.893		
ATOM 1072 CD1 ILE B 15					15	24.048		
ATOM 1073 N GLY B 16					15	23.830		
ATOM 1074 H GLY B 16				GLY B	16			
ATOM 1075 CA GLY B 16 29.175 3.336 18.677 ATOM 1076 C GLY B 16 30.737 4.754 18.619 ATOM 1078 N GLY B 17 29.273 5.791 19.335 ATOM 1079 H GLY B 17 29.273 5.791 19.335 ATOM 1080 CA GLY B 17 29.924 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1081 C GLY B 17 29.924 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1082 O GLY B 17 29.468 8.043 18.176 ATOM 1083 N GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.431 ATOM 1084 H GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.431 ATOM 1085 CA GLN B 18 28.046 6.711 17.560 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1085 CA GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.373 ATOM 1088 CB GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.045 ATOM 1089 CG GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.045 ATOM 1090 CD GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1091 OEI GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1092 NE2 GLN B 18 26.771 4.501 13.464 ATOM 1093 1HE2 GLN B 18 29.057 5.005 12.594 ATOM 1094 2HE2 GLN B 18 29.057 5.005 12.594 ATOM 1095 N LEU B 19 26.4467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1099 C DEU B 19 23.633 9.622 15.490 ATOM 1099 C LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1099 C LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1009 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 26.2450 9.085 15.850 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 26.299 13.072 17.130 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 26.299 13.072 17.130 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 26.299 13.072 17.130 ATOM 1100 CB LEU B 19 26.299 13.072 17.130 ATOM 1101 CG LEU B 19 26.299 13.072 17.130 ATOM 1104 N LYS B 20 21.496 7.200 14.560 ATOM 1106 CA LYS B 20 21.496 7.200 14.560 ATOM 1116 CG LYS B 20 23.893 6.758 11.699 ATOM 1116 CB LYS B 20 23.893 6.758 11.699 ATOM 1116 CB LYS B 20 23.893 6.758 11.699 ATOM 1116 CB LYS B 20 23.847 6.836 10.703 ATOM 1116 24 LYS				GLY B	16			
ATOM 1076 C GLY B 16 30.737 4.754 18.619 ATOM 1077 O GLY B 16 30.737 4.970 17.902 ATOM 1078 N GLY B 17 29.273 5.791 19.335 ATOM 1080 CA GLY B 17 29.924 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1080 CA GLY B 17 29.468 8.043 18.176 ATOM 1082 O GLY B 17 29.984 9.155 17.933 ATOM 1083 N GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.411 ATOM 1084 H GLN B 18 28.046 6.711 17.560 ATOM 1085 CA GLN B 18 28.046 6.711 17.560 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1087 O GLN B 18 26.407 8.755 16.736 ATOM 1088 CB GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.045 ATOM 1089 CG GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.045 ATOM 1089 CG GLN B 18 27.247 6.204 15.146 ATOM 1090 CD GLN B 18 27.247 6.204 15.146 ATOM 1091 OEI GLN B 18 28.766 5.531 13.392 ATOM 1092 NE2 GLN B 18 28.766 5.531 13.393 ATOM 1093 1HE2 GLN B 18 29.057 5.005 12.594 ATOM 1095 N LEU B 19 25.873 9.933 16.337 ATOM 1096 H LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1097 CA LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1098 C LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1099 O LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1090 CD LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1091 CE LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1090 C LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1090 C LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1090 C LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1000 C LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1000 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 17.7130 ATOM 1101 C LEU B 19 24.207 17.7130 ATOM 1102 CD1 LEU B 19 24.207 17.777 16.457 ATOM 1103 CD2 LEU B 19 24.857 12.756 17.456 ATOM 1104 C LEU B 19 24.207 17.777 16.457 ATOM 1104 C LEU B 20 22.242 8.948 16.819 ATOM 1105 H LYS B 20 22.242 8.948 16.819 ATOM 1106 CA LYS B 20 21.496 7.200 14.560 ATOM 1111 CD LYS B 20 23.893 6.758 11.699 ATOM 1111 CD LYS B 20 23.893 6.758 11.699			CA	GLY B	16			
ATOM 1077 O GLY B 16 30.737 4.970 17.992 ATOM 1078 N GLY B 17 29.273 5.791 19.335 ATOM 1079 H GLY B 17 28.453 5.660 19.892 ATOM 1080 CA GLY B 17 29.924 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1081 C GLY B 17 29.924 7.105 19.302 ATOM 1082 O GLY B 17 29.984 9.155 17.933 ATOM 1083 N GLN B 18 28.433 7.621 17.411 ATOM 1084 H GLN B 18 28.046 6.711 17.550 ATOM 1085 CA GLN B 18 27.834 8.449 16.348 ATOM 1086 C GLN B 18 26.407 8.755 16.736 ATOM 1087 O GLN B 18 25.678 7.953 17.353 ATOM 1088 CB GLN B 18 27.810 7.645 15.045 ATOM 1089 CG GLN B 18 27.247 6.204 15.146 ATOM 1090 CD GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1091 OE1 GLN B 18 27.572 5.333 13.924 ATOM 1093 1HE2 GLN B 18 26.771 4.501 13.464 ATOM 1094 2HE2 GLN B 18 29.057 5.005 12.594 ATOM 1095 N LEU B 19 25.873 9.933 16.337 ATOM 1096 H LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1097 CA LEU B 19 24.467 10.267 16.578 ATOM 1099 C LEU B 19 23.633 9.622 15.490 ATOM 1090 C B LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1090 C B LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1090 C B LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1090 C C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1090 C C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1090 C C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1000 C C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1100 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1101 C LEU B 19 24.207 11.777 16.457 ATOM 1102 CD1 LEU B 19 24.857 12.756 17.456 ATOM 1101 C LEU B 19 24.857 12.756 17.456 ATOM 1101 C LEU B 19 24.857 12.756 17.456 ATOM 1101 C LEU B 19 24.857 12.756 17.456 ATOM 1101 C LEU B 19 24.857 12.756 17.4560 ATOM 1101 C LEU B 20 22.242 8.948 16.819 ATOM 1101 C LEU B 20 22.242 8.948 16.819 ATOM 1101 C LEU B 20 23.893 6.758 11.699		1076	С	GLY B	16			
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ATOM 1112 CE LYS B 20 23.069 5.603 12.145 ATOM 1113 NZ LYS B 20 23.893 6.758 11.699 ATOM 1114 1HZ LYS B 20 23.847 6.836 10.703 ATOM 1115 3HZ LYS B 20 24.843 6.617 11.978 ATOM 1116 2HZ LYS B 20 23.544 7.597 12.116 ATOM 1117 N GLU B 21 19.068 9.022 14.591								
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ATOM 1116 2HZ LYS B 20 23.544 7.597 12.116 ATOM 1117 N GLU B 21 19.068 9.022 14.591								
ATOM 1117 N GLU B 21 19.068 9.022 14.591								12.116
RION 1117 N 020 2 22 20 000 0 712 12 650								14.591
	ATOM	1118		GLU B			8.712	13.650

FIG. 1 IT SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

				34	4/46		•	
ATOM	1119	CA	GLU		21	17.735	9.366	15.008
ATOM	1119	C	GLU		21	16.937	8.095	15.119
ATOM	1121	0	GLU		21	17.117	7.103	14.376
ATOM	1121	CB	GLU		21	17.143	10.314	13.983
ATOM	1123	CG	GLU		21	15.714	10.706	14.162
ATOM	1123	CD	GLU		21	15.304	11.607	13.036
ATOM	1124	OE1	GLU		21	14.971	11.051	11.957
ATOM	1126	OE2	GLU		21	15.338	12.854	13.174
ATOM	1127	N	ALA		22	16.025	7.999	16.072
ATOM	1128	H	ALA		22	15.825	8.792	16.648
ATOM	1129	CA	ALA		22	15.300	6.783	16.315
ATOM	1130	C	ALA		22	13.981	7.132	16.952
MOTA	1131	Ö	ALA		22	13.756	8.153	17.632
ATOM	1132	CB	ALA		22	16.095	5.865	17.235
ATOM	1133	N	LEU		23	12.994	6.230	16.743
ATOM	1134	H	LEU		23	13.195	5.379	16.257
ATOM	1135	CA	LEU		23	11.639	6.408	17.180
ATOM	1136	C	LEU		23	11.476	5.740	18.534
ATOM	1137	O	LEU		23	11.814	4.564	18.746
ATOM	1138	CB	LEU	В	23	10.775	5.665	16.192
MOTA	1139	CG		В	23	9.267	5.810	16.237
ATOM	1140	CD1	LEU	В	23	8.807	7.142	15.664
ATOM	1141	CD2	LEU	В	23	8.648	4.625	15.482
ATOM	1142	N		В	24	10.948	6.455	19.553
ATOM	1143	H	-	В	24	10.775	7.433	19.435
MOTA	1144	CA	_	В	24	10.613	5.838	20.849
ATOM	1145	С		В	24	9.271	5.160	20.687 20.418
MOTA	1146	0		В	24	8.208	5.764	21.971
MOTA	1147	CB	LEU	В	24	10.564	6.878 7.750	22.075
MOTA	1148	CG	LEU	В	24	11.828 11.580	8.859	23.077
ATOM	1149	CD1		В	24 24	13.099	6.955	22.388
MOTA	1150	CD2 N	LEU ASP	B B	25	9.246	3.822	20.809
MOTA MOTA	1151 1152	H	ASP	В	25	10.025	3.347	21.218
ATOM	1152	CA	ASP	В	25	8.122	3.030	20.366
ATOM	1154	C		В	25	7.637	2.136	21.484
ATOM	1155	Õ	ASP		25	8.189	1.048	21.759
ATOM	1156	СВ	ASP	В	25	8.613	2.196	19.189
ATOM	1157	CG	ASP		25	7.528	1.421	18.511
ATOM	1158	OD1			25	6.422	1.339	19.058
ATOM	1159	OD2		В	25	7.800	0.897	17.426
ATOM	1160	N	THR	В	26	6.547	2.465	22.157
MOTA	1161	H	TḤR	В	26	6.067	3.314	21.938
ATOM	1162	CA	THR	В	26	6.025	1.621	23.212
ATOM	1163	C	THR		26	5.347	0.369	22.694
ATOM	1164	0	THR		26	4.976	-0.550	23.451
ATOM	1165	CB	THR		26	5.027	2.389	24.046
MOTA	1166	OG1	THR		26	3.927	2.853	23.239 23.806
ATOM	1167	HG1			26	3.277	3.359 3.603	24.650
ATOM	1168	CG2			26	5.703	0.245	21.382
MOTA	1169	N	GLY		27	5.090 5.341	0.983	20.756
ATOM	1170	H	GLY		27 27	4.457	-0.938	20.867
ATOM	1171	CA	GLY GLY		27	5.475	-1.992	20.458
ATOM	1172 1173	C	GLY		27	5.121	-3.108	20.055
ATOM ATOM	1174	N	ALA		28	6.792	-1.717	20.495
VION	11/4	TA	WITH	J	2.5			

FIG. I IU

35/46 20.841 -0.832 28 7.104 ALA B MOTA Н 1175 -2.690 20.037 7.800 28 ALA B CA MOTA 1176 -3.444 21.259 8.371 28 ALA B **ATOM** 1177 C 22.213 -2.807 8.840 28 ALA B **ATOM** 1178 0 19.358 -1.936 8.924 ALA B 28 MOTA 1179 CB 21.289 -4.787 8.459 ASP В 29 **ATOM** 1180 N 20.535 -5.325 ASP B 29 8.082 ATOM 1181 Н -5.441 22.452 9.121 29 ASP B MOTA 1182 CA -5.219 22.404 10.608 29 C ASP B **ATOM** 1183 23.412 -5.264 11.345 ASP B 29 0 **ATOM** 1184 22.447 -6.975 8.965 ASP B 29 1185 CB **ATOM** 22.774 -7.477 7.551 29 1186 CG ASP B **ATOM** 23.169 6.683 -6.693 OD1 ASP B 29 MOTA 1187 -8.686 22.616 7.350 29 **ATOM** OD2 ASP B 1188 -5.157 21.171 11.164 ASP B 30 ATOM 1189 N 20.367 -5.063 10.577 ASP B 30 **ATOM** 1190 Н 20.880 12.609 -5.217 ASP B 30 1191 CA **ATOM** 20.335 -3.886 13.048 ASP B 30 **ATOM** 1192 C 12.269 19.817 -3.0550 ASP B 30 **ATOM** 1193 19.735 -6.226 30 12.833 ASP B **ATOM** 1194 CB -7.675 20.099 12.477 ASP B 30 MOTA 1195 CG 20.908 -8.272 13.197 OD1 ASP B 30 1196 MOTA 19.569 -8.237 11.494 OD2 ASP B 30 MOTA 1197 20.227 14.387 -3.692 THR B 31 **ATOM** 1198 N 20.586 -4.380 15.018 THR B 31 MOTA 1199 Н 19.614 -2.530 THR B 14.981 31 1200 CA **ATOM** 18.260 15.578 -2.979 THR B 31 C MOTA 1201 16.246 -4.020 18.123 THR B 31 1202 0 MOTA -2.004 20.557 16.036 31 THR B **ATOM** 1203 CB 21.645 15.378 -1.376 **ATOM** 1204 OG1 THR B 31 -1.016 22.290 16.052 HG1 THR B 31 1205 MOTA 19.904 -0.960 16.944 CG2 THR B 31 **ATOM** 1206 17.150 -2.283 15.237 VAL B 32 1207 **ATOM** N 17.237 14.703 -1.442VAL B 32 1208 **ATOM** H 15.806 -2.722 15.626 CA VAL B 32 1209 MOTA 15.132 16.303 -1.566 C VAL B 32 MOTA 1210 15.779 -0.428 14.995 VAL В 32 1211 0 **ATOM** -3.126 14.964 14.407 VAL B 32 MOTA 1212 CB 13.596 14.820 -3.703 CG1 VAL B 32 1213 MOTA 15.703 -4.102 13.556 VAL B 32 MOTA 1214 CG2 14.720 -1.75617.563 LEU B 33 MOTA 1215 N 14.814 17.984 -2.658 LEU B 33 MOTA 1216 H -0.697 14.138 18.347 LEU B 33 MOTA 1217 CA -1.009 12.685 18.610 C LEU B 33 1218 MOTA 12.205 18.685 -2.162 1219 .0 LEU B 33 **ATOM** 14.856 -0.628 19.679 CB LEU B 33 ATOM 1220 16.031 0.363 19.698 LEU B 33 **ATOM** 1221 CG 16.891 0.321 18.425 1222 CD1 LEU B 33 ATOM 16.889 20.929 0.179 LEU B CD2 33 **ATOM** 1223 18.786 0.078 11.899 GLU B 34 ATOM 1224 N 18.619 0.991 12.271 GLU B **ATOM** 1225 Н 34 0.041 10.488 19.218 1226 CA GLU B 34 ATOM 10.399 20.478 -0.774GLU B 34 1227 C MOTA 11.272 21.374 -0.835 GLU B 34 MOTA 1228 0 9.996 19.536 1.460 GLU B 34 CB **ATOM** 1229 10.761 20.722 2.088 GLU B 34 **ATOM** 1230 CG

FIG. 1V SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

36/46									
ATOM	1231	CD	GLU	В	34		.314		
ATOM	1231	OE1	GLU		34	20.285 4.466 10	.500		
MOTA	1233	OE2	GLU		34		.775		
ATOM	1234	N	GLU		35		.205		
ATOM	1235	Н	GLU		35		.468		
MOTA	1236	CA	GLU		35		. 930		
ATOM	1237	Ċ	GLU		35		.321		
MOTA	1238	0	GLU	В	35		.916		
MOTA	1239	CB	GLU	В	35		.439		
MOTA	1240	CG	GLU		35		.883		
MOTA	1241	CD	GLU		35		.744		
MOTA	1242	OE1	GLU		35		.118		
MOTA	1243	OE2	GLU		35	- - · - · ·	.157		
MOTA	1244	N		В	36		.613		
MOTA	1245	H		В	36		.441		
MOTA	1246	CA		В	36		.815		
MOTA	1247	C		В	36 36		.257		
ATOM	1248	0		B B	36		.497		
ATOM	1249	CB CG		В	36		.881		
ATOM	1250 1251	SD		В	36		.988		
ATOM ATOM	1251	CE		В	36		.692		
ATOM	1252	N	SER		37		. 593		
ATOM	1254	Н	SER		37		.144		
ATOM	1255	CA	SER		37		.011		
ATOM	1256	C	SER		37		.442		
ATOM	1257	Ō	SER		37		.788		
ATOM	1258	CB	SER		37		.109		
ATOM	1259	OG	SER	В	37		.750		
ATOM	1260	HG	SER	В	37	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.187		
MOTA	1261	N	LEU		38		.366		
ATOM	1262	H	LEU		38		.117		
ATOM	1263	CA	LEU		38		.714 .895		
ATOM	1264	C	LEU		38		.197		
ATOM	1265	0	LEU		38	30.0.0	.802		
ATOM	1266	CB	LEU		38 38		.750		
ATOM	1267	CG	LEU		38		.788		
ATOM	1268 1269	CD1 CD2	LEU		38		.017		
ATOM ATOM	1270	N N	PRO		39		.804		
ATOM	1271	CA	PRO		39	~ ~	.052		
ATOM	1272	C	PRO		39		.028		
ATOM	1273	Ö	PRO		39	31.448 -6.942 18	.185		
ATOM	1274	CB	PRO		39		.625		
ATOM	1275	CG	PRO		39		.370		
ATOM	-1276	CD	PRO		39		.523		
MOTA	1277	N	GLY	В	40		.559		
MOTA	1278	H	GLY	В	40	=	5.598		
ATOM	1279	CA	GLY		40		7.353		
MOTA	1280	C	GLY		40		5.539		
ATOM	1281	0	GLY		40		3.308 7.255		
ATOM	1282	N	LYS		41		.255		
ATOM	1283	H	LYS		41		.702		
ATOM	1284	CA	LYS		41 41		.245		
ATOM	1285	C O	LYS LYS		41		3.436		
ATOM	1286	0	113	Þ	41				

FIG. I IW SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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30.154 -14.152 17.048 LYS B 41 CB MOTA 1287 16.384 31.537 -14.221 LYS B 41 **ATOM** 1288 CG 32.192 -15.580 16.651 CD LYS B 41 MOTA 1289 15.983 33.566 -15.642 LYS B 41 1290 CE **ATOM** 34.198 -16.956 16.183 NZ LYS B 41 1291 MOTA 35.102 -16.968 15.732 LYS B 41 1292 1HZ MOTA 15.782 33.612 -17.674 1293 3HZ LYS B 41 MOTA 17.172 34.312 -17.128 1294 2HZ LYS B 41 MOTA 16.351 27.018 -13.228 42 TRP B MOTA 1295 N 15.411 27.307 -13.458 42 TRP B **ATOM** 1296 Н 25.597 -12.929 16.521 TRP B 42 1297 CA MOTA 16.405 24.723 -14.179 TRP B 42 1298 C MOTA 16.131 25.210 -15.277 TRP B 42 0 1299 ATOM 15.491 25.192 -11.856 TRP B 42 **ATOM** 1300 CB 15.390 26.127 -10.687 TRP B 42 1301 CG **ATOM** 14.244 26.651 -10.197 CD1 TRP B 42 **ATOM** 1302 -9.913 16.467 26.739 42 CD2 TRP B **ATOM** 1303 14.533 -9.191 27.548 NE1 TRP B 42 ATOM 1304 13.818 28.067 -8.702HE1 TRP B 42 **ATOM** 1305 -8.995 15.893 27.664 CE2 TRP B 42 1306 MOTA 17.875 26.640 -9.923 4.2 CE3 TRP B **ATOM** 1307 16.680 -8.136 28.443 CZ2 TRP B 42 MOTA 1308 18.673 27.426 -9.075 CZ3 TRP B 42 MOTA 1309 -8.171 18.077 28.318 CH2 TRP B 42 **ATOM** 1310 23.416 -13.980 16.617 LYS B 43 **ATOM** 1311 N 16.840 23.105 -13.044 MOTA Н LYS B 43 1312 22.378 -14.995 16.526 LYS B 43 CA MOTA 1313 21.368 -14.507 15.478 LYS B 43 MOTA 1314 C 15.706 20.743 -13.472 LYS B 43 MOTA 1315 0 21.694 -15.196 17.893 **ATOM** 1316 CB LYS B 43 19.034 22.641 -15.623 LYS B 43 MOTA 1317 CG 20.323 22.409 -14.814 LYS B 43 **ATOM** 1318 CD 22.767 -13.327 20.182 43 1319 CE LYS B ATOM 24.214 -13.113 20.015 LYS B 43 **ATOM** 1320 NZ 19.924 24.400 -12.125 LYS B 43 1321 1HZ **ATOM** 19.185 24.532 -13.593 43 LYS B 1322 3HZ ATOM 24.702 -13.476 20.821 43 LYS B **ATOM** 1323 2HZ 14.341 21.175 -15.204 PRO B 44 MOTA 1324 N 13.382 20.139 -14.835 **ATOM** 1325 CA PRO B 44 18.765 -14.997 14.044 PRO B 44 **ATOM** 1326 С 14.860 18.573 -15.902 MOTA 1327 0 PRO B 44 12.180 20.341 -15.761 1328 CB PRO B 44 MOTA 20.999 -16.999 12.787 PRO B 44 MOTA 1329 CG 13.933 21.837 -16.434 PRO B 44 1330 CD ATOM 13.712 17.825 -14.101 LYS B 45 ATOM 1331 N 12.944 17.994 -13.483 LYS B 45 MOTA 1332 Н 14.339 16.523 -14.088 LYS B 45 MOTA 1333 CA 13.329 15.519 -13.590 MOTA 1334 C LYS B 45 15.829 -12.838 12.379 LYS B 45 **ATOM** 1335 0 15.560 16.558 -13.149 **ATOM** LYS B 45 1336 CB 16.579 15.469 -13.442 LYS B 45 MOTA 1337 CG 17.501 15.256 -12.254 1338 LYS B 45 **ATOM** CD 14.131 -12.461 18.469 LYS B 45 1339 MOTA CE 19.474 14.549 -13.442 45 LYS B **ATOM** 1340 NZ 20.126 13.805 -13.588 LYS B 45 **ATOM** 1341 1HZ 15.355 -13.101 19.958 LYS B 45 3HZ MOTA 1342

FIG. IX
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

38/46 19.023 14.772 -14.306 45 MOTA 1343 2HZ LYS B 14.240 -14.005 13.416 N MET B 46 MOTA 1344 14.085 13.991 -14.705 MET B 46 MOTA 1345 Н 12.570 13.203 -13.472 MET B 1346 CA 46 MOTA 13.425 12.291 -12.623 C MET B 46 1347 MOTA -13.063 14.471 11.782 MET B 46 1348 MOTA 0 12.016 -14.616-12.383 MET B 46 1349 CB MOTA -15.586 11.187 13.153 MET B CG 46 1350 ATOM 12.977 -15.188 9.473 MET B 46 SD MOTA 1351 8.775 13.566 -16.690 MET B 46 1352 CE MOTA 13.030 11.933 -11.379 ILE B 47 **ATOM** 1353 N 12.327 -10.991 12.196 ILE B 47 1354 Н MOTA 10.971 -10.568 13.797 ILE B 47 1355 MOTA CA 12.962 9.761 -10.233 47 ILE B 1356 C MOTA 11.731 9.819 -10.048 ILE B 47 1357 0 MOTA -9.294 14.385 11.608 ILE B 47 1358 MOTA CB 13.318 -8.459 12.345 CG1 ILE B 47 1359 MOTA 15.494 -9.638 CG2 ILE B 47 . 12.542 1360 MOTA -7.123 13.851 12.789 47 CD1 ILE B 1361 MOTA 8.557 -10.136 13.558 GLY B 48 **ATOM** 1362 N -10.249 14.549 8.484 48 GLY B MOTA 1363 Н -9.872 12.800 7.365 GLY B 48 1364 CA MOTA 13.141 6.826 -8.512 GLY B 48 **ATOM** 1365 C 14.149 7.136 -7.832 GLY B 48 MOTA 1366 0 12.306 -8.027 5.940 GLY B 49 MOTA 1367 N -8.562 11.506 5.668 GLY B 49 1368 Н MOTA -6.745 12.493 5.336 GLY B 49 CA MOTA 1369 11.674 4.082 -6.786 49 GLY B 1370 C **ATOM** 11.273 -7.847 3.561 GLY B 49 MOTA 1371 0 -5.634 11.315 3.531 50 MOTA 1372 N ILE B -4.777 11.492 4.015 50 1373 ILE B H MOTA 10.673 -5.573 2.247 ILE B 50 1374 CA MOTA 9.420 2.118 -6.456 ILE B 50 **ATOM** 1375 C 9.215 -7.253 ILE B 1.175 50 **ATOM** 1376 0 10.391 1.982 -4.071ILE B 50 1377 CB MOTA 11.396 -3.539 CG1 ILE B 50 1.005 MOTA 1378 -3.7398.922 1.610 CG2 ILE B 50 **ATOM** 1379 -4.077 11.252 -0.391 50 CD1 ILE B MOTA 1380 -6.410 8.519 3.113 GLY B 51 **ATOM** 1381 N 8.737 -5.920 3.957 GLY B 51 MOTA 1382 Н 7.259 -7.075 2.926 CA GLY B 51 **ATOM** 1383 7.077 -8.391 3.671 GLY B 51 **ATOM** 1384 C 5.973 3.716 -8.945 51 GLY B **ATOM** 0 1385 8.116 4.296 -8.982 GLY B 52 MOTA 1386 N -8.580 9.029 4.227 52 GLY B MOTA 1387 Н 7.874 5.053 -10.190 CA GLY B 52 MOTA 1388 8.678 -10.178 6.334 GLY B 52 **ATOM** 1389 C 9.657 -9.421 6.519 1390 GLY B 52 **ATOM** 0 7.325 -11.015 8.343 PHE B 53 MOTA 1391 N 7.540 7.227 -11.603 PHE B 53 Н **ATOM** 1392 9.110 8.542 -11.096 PHE B 53 MOTA 1393 CA 9.727, -10.584 8.315 PHE B 1394 C 53 MOTA 9.780 -10.618 7.075 PHE B 53 1395 0 MOTA 9.542 8.804 -12.555 PHE B 53 CB MOTA 1396 10.592 7.850 -13.023 PHE B 53 CG 1397 MOTA 6.513 -13.277 10.279 CD1 PHE B 53 ATOM 1398

FIG. 1 IY

39/46 11.918 8.279 -13.192 CD2 PHE B 53 **ATOM** 1399 5.620 -13.697 11.253 CE1 PHE B 53 MOTA 1400 7.382 -13.615 12.903 CE2 PHE 53 1401 MOTA 12.574 6.052 -13.868 53 PHE B CZMOTA 1402 8.985 10.758 -10.126 ILE B 54 1403 N **ATOM** 9.960 -9.922 10.665 ILE B 54 MOTA 1404 H 8.338 12.029 -9.910--54 ILE B 1405 CA MOTA 9.134 13.089 -10.648 54 ILE B C 1406 MOTA 12.952 -11.006 10.325 ILE B 54 1407 0 MOTA 8.236 -8.444 12.390 ILE B 54 CB 1408 MOTA 9.611 -7.775 12.386 CG1 ILE B 54 1409 MOTA 7.218 -7.770 11.460 CG2 ILE B 54 1410 **ATOM** 9.590 -6.43813.113 54 CD1 ILE B 1411 MOTA 8.523 14.272 -10.852 55 LYS В 1412 N MOTA 7.562 14.383 -10.599 LYS B 55 1413 Η MOTA 15.403 -11.431 9.216 LYS B 55 CA 1414 MOTA 16.274 -10.324 9.732 55 LYS B 1415 C MOTA 9.047 16.620 -9.328 LYS B 55 0 1416 MOTA 8.245 16.222 -12.237 LYS B 55 CB MOTA 1417 8.063 15.638 -13.596 55 LYS B 1418 CG MOTA 16.299 -14.348 6.953 LYS B 55 1419 CD MOTA 15.311 -14.520 5.813 55 LYS B 1420 CE MOTA 4.897 15.757 -15.577 NZLYS B 55 1421 MOTA 4.154 15.095 -15.676 LYS B 55 1422 1HZ MOTA 5.395 15.830 -16.441 LYS B 55 1423 3HZ MOTA 4.518 16.650 -15.334 LYS B 55 1424 2HZ MOTA 10.910 16.880 -10.547 56 VAL B 1425 N ATOM 11.382 16.741 -11.418 VAL B 56 1426 H MOTA 11.534 17.732 -9.578 56 VAL B MOTA 1427 CA 12.184 18.884 -10.304 1428 C VAL B 56 MOTA 18.884 -11.539 12.367 VAL B 56 0 **ATOM** 1429 12.609 -8.819 16.912 VAL B 56 1430 CB MOTA 11.921 -7.943 15.865 CG1 VAL B 56 MOTA 1431 13.599 -9.788 CG2 VAL B 16.215 56 1432 ATOM 12.591 -9.593 19.958 57 ARG B **ATOM** 1433 N 12.353 -8.624 20.030 57 ARG B 1434 Η MOTA 13.386 21.050 -10.193 ARG B 57 CA 1435 ATOM 20.963 -9.608 14.804 57 ARG B 1436 C MOTA -8.395 15.053 20.814 ARG B 57 **ATOM** 1437 0 12.817 -9.873 22.426 57 ARG B 1438 CB **ATOM** 11.439 22.664 -10.437 ARG B 57 1439 CG ATOM 10.899 24.012 -10.065 ARG B 57 MOTA 1440 CD 9.617 24.280 -10.697 57 ARG B 1441 NE MOTA 23.592 -11.323 9.250 ARG B 57 **ATOM** 1442 HE 25.392 -10.478 8.921 57 ARG B CZ **ATOM** 1443 -9.650 9.353 26.337 NH1 ARG B 57 **ATOM** 1444 -9.171 10.224 26.223 2HH1 ARG B 57 1445 MOTA 8.808 -9.505 27,163 1446 1HH1 ARG B 57 **ATOM** 7.760 25.561 -11.104 57 NH2 ARG B **ATOM** 1447 7.225 26.392 -10.950 1448 1HH2 ARG B 57 **ATOM** 7.422 24.857 -11.729 1449 2HH2 ARG B 57 MOTA 15.832 20.997 -10.489 GLN B 58 MOTA 1450 N 21.176 -11.456 15.650 GLN B 58 **ATOM** 1451 Н 20.780 -10.072 17.206 GLN B 58 CA 1452 MOTA -9.886 17.882 22.108 GLN B 58 MOTA 1453 C 22.918 -10.815 18.038 GLN B

FIG.

1454

MOTA

0

58

				4	0/46	
ATOM	1455	СВ	GLN		58	20.051 -11.190 17.932
ATOM	1456	CG		В	58	19.765 -10.845 19.366
ATOM	1457	CD	GLN		58	19.179 -12.003 20.112
ATOM	1458	OE1	GLN		58	19.712 -12.472 21.101
ATOM	1459		GLN		58	18.055 -12.476 19.623
ATOM				В	58	17.598 -13.249 20.063
MOTA			GLN		58	17.647 -12.066- 18.807
ATOM	1462	N	TYR		59	22.416 -8.692 18.422
ATOM	1463	Н	TYR		59	21.788 -7.921 18.311
MOTA	1464	CA	TYR		59	23.631 -8.486 19.161
ATOM	1465	C	TYR		59	23.244 -8.290 20.607
ATOM	1466	ō	TYR		59	22.178 -7.728 20.927
ATOM	1467	CB	TYR		59	24.387 -7.241 18.653
ATOM	1468	CG	TYR		59	24.271 -7.075 17.149
ATOM	1469	CD1		В	59	23.045 -7.242 16.494
MOTA	1470	CD2		В	59	25.385 -6.753 16.374
ATOM	1471	CE1	TYR		59	22.939 -7.093 15.112
ATOM	1472	CE2	TYR		59	25.291 -6.603 14.995
ATOM	1473	CZ	TYR		59	24.068 -6.774 14.365
ATOM	1474	OH	TYR		59	24.018 -6.620 13.010
ATOM	1475	НН	TYR		59	24.926 -6.394 12.658
MOTA	1476	N	ASP		60	24.010 -8.785 21.596
ATOM	1477	H	ASP		60	24.852 -9.276 21.372
MOTA	1478	CA	ASP		60	23.644 -8.624 22.992
MOTA	1479	C	ASP		60	24.556 -7.595 23.615
MOTA	1480	ŏ	ASP		60	25.654 -7.261 23.125
MOTA	1481	СВ	ASP		60	23.789 -9.920 23.777
MOTA	1482	CG		В	60	22.803 -10.960 23.332
MOTA	1483	OD1		В	60	21.619 -10.634 23.032
ATOM	1484	OD2	ASP	В	60	23.208 -12.126 23.273
ATOM	1485	N	GLN		61	24.156 -7.022 24.774
ATOM	1486	H	GLN		61	23.252 -7.234 25.146
ATOM	1487	CA	GLN	В	61	25.011 -6.086 25.519
ATOM	1488	С	GLN	В	61	25.411 -4.866 24.746
ATOM	1489	0	GLN	В	61	26.560 -4.382 24.832
ATOM	1490	CB	GLN	В	61	26.269 -6.763 26.028
ATOM	1491	CG	GLN	В	61	26.020 -8.038 26.753
ATOM	1492	CD	GLN		61	25.714 -7.766 28.185
ATOM	1493	OE1	GLN	В	61	24.572 -7.455 28.548
MOTA	1494	NE2	GLN	В	61	26.744 -7.844 29.014
ATOM	1495	1HE2	GLN	В	61	26.620 -7.675 29.992
MOTA	1496	2HE2	GLN	В	61	27.654 -8.073 28.669
ATOM	1497	N		В	62	24.539 -4.257 23.933
MOTA	1498	H	IĹE	В	62	23.628 -4.648 23.801
MOTA	1499	CA		В	62	24.878 -3.047 23.238
MOTA	1500	С		В	62	24.571 -1.885 24.144
ATOM	1501	0		В	62	23.515 -1.819 24.819 24.097 -2.922 21.912
ATOM	1502	CB		В	62	
MOTA	1503	CG1		В	62	
MOTA	1504	CG2			62	
MOTA	1505	CD1			62	
ATOM	1506	N	LEU		63	
ATOM	1507	H	LEU		63	
MOTA	1508	CA	LEU		63	23.23
ATOM	1509	C	LEU		63	
ATOM	1510	0	LEU	В	63	25.239 1.658 22.995

FIG. I laa

			41	746			
ATOM	1511	CB I	LEU B	63	26.436	0.970	25.590
MOTA	1512		LEU B	63	26.186	2.358	26.226
ATOM	1513		LEU B	63	25.486	2.261	27.576
MOTA	1514	CD2	LEU B	63	27.468	3.162	26.382
ATOM	1515	N	ILE B	64	23.492	1.946	24.358
ATOM	1516		ILE B	64	22.958	1.643	25.148 23.617
ATOM	1517		ILE B	64	23.003	3.068 4.194	24.612
MOTA	1518	_	ILE B	64	22.872	4.194	25.846
MOTA	1519	•	ILE B	64	22.915 21.634	2.701	22.989
ATOM	1520		ILE B	64	21.825	1.521	22.029
ATOM	1521		ILE B ILE B	64 64	20.982	3.894	22.246
ATOM	1522	-	ILE B ILE B	64	20.593	1.096	21.260
MOTA	1523 1524		GLU B	65	22.803	5.460	24.172
MOTA	1525		GLU B	65	23.013	5.664	23.216
ATOM ATOM	1525		GLU B	65	22.432	6.551	25.037
ATOM	1527		GLU B	65	21.242	7.194	24.373
MOTA	1528	-	GLU B	65	21.312	7.729	23.257
ATOM	1529		GLU B	65	23.497	7.615	25.131
ATOM	1530		GLU B	65	24.787	7.196	25.761
MOTA	1531	_	GLU B	65	25.694	8.385	26.076
MOTA	1532		GLU B	65	25.170	9.510	26.311 26.092
ATOM	1533		GLU B	65	26.938	8.200 7.240	25.035
MOTA	1534		ILE B	66	20.078 20.010	6.835	25.947
MOTA	1535		ILE B	66	18.907	7.865	24.462
MOTA	1536		ILE B	66 66	18.777	9.195	25.145
ATOM	1537		ILE B	66	18.591	9.303	26.379
MOTA	1538 1539	O CB	ILE B	66	17.713	6.995	24.790
ATOM ATOM	1540	CG1	ILE B	66	17.916	5.583	24.335
ATOM	1541		ILE B	66	16.405	7.544	24.177
ATOM	1542	CD1	ILE B	66	16.888	4.677	24.884
ATOM	1543	N	CYS B	67		10.325	24.437
ATOM	1544	Н	CYS B	67		10.268	23.467
ATOM	1545	CA	CYS B	67		11.663	25.049 26.319
ATOM	1546	С	CYS B	67	-	11.781	27.328
MOTA	1547	0	CYS B	67		12.400 12.023	25.319
MOTA	1548	CB	CYS B	67	17.387 16.407	12.259	23.821
ATOM	1549	SG	CYS B	67 68	20.830	11.180	26.383
ATOM	1550	N	GLY B	68	21.158	10.646	25.604
ATOM	1551 1552	H CA	GLY B	68	21.654	11.288	27.558
MOTA MOTA	1552	C	GLY B	68	21.464	10.185	28.584
MOTA	1554	Õ	GLY B	68	22.174	10.128	29.606
ATOM	1555	N	HIS B	69	20.513	9.255	28.425
ATOM	1556	H	HIS B	69	19.924	9.282	27.618
MOTA	1557	CA	HIS B	69	20.304	8.199	29.391 28.811
MOTA	1558	С	HIS B	69	20.861	6.936	27.647
MOTA	1559	0_	HIS B	69	20.589 18.832	6.560 7.992	29.654
ATOM	1560	CB	HIS B	69	18.832	9.203	30.223
MOTA	1561	CG	HIS B	69 69	17.504	9.195	31.435
MOTA	1562		HIS B	69	17.383	8.402	32.032
MOTA MOTA	1563 1564		HIS B	69	18.122	10.470	29.729
ATOM	1565			69	17.070	10.429	31.626
ATOM	1566		HIS B	69	17.410	11.240	30.635

FIG. 1 lbb

				42	146			
ATOM	1567	N		В	70	21.751	6.217	29.499
ATOM	1568	Н	LYS		70	22.025	6.512	30.414
	1569	CA	LYS		70	22.326	5.020	28.945
ATOM	1570	C		В	70	21.386	3.854	29.145
ATOM	1571	0	LYS		70	20.627	3.725	30.120
ATOM	1572	CB	LYS		70	23.613	4.678	29.663
ATOM	1573	CG		В	70	24.694	5.655·	29.379
ATOM	1574	CD		В	70	25.739	5.524	30.444
ATOM	1575	CE	LYS		70	27.048	6.090	30.011
ATOM	1576	NZ	LYS		70	26.948	7.548	30.000
ATOM	1577	1HZ		В	70	27.821	7.940	29.711
ATOM	1578	3HZ		В	70	26.725	7.874	30.919
ATOM	1579	2HZ		В	70	26.230	7.828	29.363
ATOM	1580	N	ALA		71	21.512	2.849	28.284
ATOM	1581	Н	ALA		71	22.141	2.934	27.512
ATOM	1582	CA	ALA		71	20.762	1.630	28.432
ATOM	1583	CA	ALA		71	21.629	0.576	27.805
ATOM	1584	0	ALA		71	22.463	0.830	26.912
ATOM	1585	СВ	ALA		71	19.452	1.726	27.737
ATOM	1586	N	ILE		72	21.547	-0.681	28.237
ATOM	1587	H	ILE		72	20.864	-0.925	28.926
ATOM	1588	CA	ILE		72	22.424	-1.698	27.730
ATOM	1589	C	ILE		72	21.615	-2.938	27.462
ATOM	1590	0		B	72	20.909	-3.490	28.330
ATOM	1591	CB		В	72	23.524	-1.999	28.737
ATOM	1592	CG1	ILE		72	24.322	-0.735	29.090
ATOM	1593	CG2	ILE		72	24.442	-3.037	28.153
ATOM	1594	CD1	ILE		72	25.374	-1.012	30.163
ATOM	1595	N	GLY		73	21.609	-3.446	26.235
ATOM	1596	Н	GLY		73	22.204	-3.054	25.534
ATOM	1597	CA	GLY		73	20.707	-4.545	26.062
ATOM	1598	C	GLY		73	20.828	-5.084	24.663
ATOM	1599	Õ	GLY		73	21.754	-4.831	23.863
ATOM	1600	N	THR		74	19.856	-5.905	24.271
ATOM	1601	Н	THR		74	19.086	-6.088	24.882
ATOM	1602	CA	THR		74	19.869	-6.548	22.988
ATOM	1603	C	THR		74	19.363	-5.590	21.931
ATOM	1604	ŏ	THR		74	18.338	-4.870	22.053
ATOM	1605	СВ	THR		74	19.011	-7.801	23.074
ATOM	1606	OG1	THR		74	19.611	-8.683	24.013
ATOM	1607	HG1	THR		74	19.068	-9.519	24.092
ATOM	1608	CG2	THR		74	18.817	-8.496	21.705
ATOM	1609	N	VAL		75	20.028	-5.620	20.762
ATOM	1610	H	VAL		75	20.835	-6.203	20.666
ATOM	1611	CA	VAL		75	19.630	-4.837	19.611
ATOM	1612	C	VAL		75	19.600	-5.771	18.426
ATOM	1613	Ö	VAL		75	20.444	-6.673	18.230
ATOM	1614	CB	VAL		75	20.667	-3.712	19.395
ATOM	1615	CG1			75	20.473	-3.002	18.046
ATOM	1616	CG2			75	20.679	-2.708	20.567
ATOM	1617	N	LEU		76	18.557	-5.647	17.565
ATOM	1618	H	LEU		76	17.822	-5.000	17.767
ATOM	1619	CA	LEU		76	18.444	-6.427	16.324
ATOM	1620	С	LEU		76	18.736	-5.487	15.144
ATOM	1621	0	LEU	В	76	18.239	-4.343	15.040
MOTA	1622	CB	LEU	В	76	17.028	-7.021	16.158

FIG. I lcc

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3 5014	1.000	CG LEU E	76	16.427	-7.612	17.449
MOTA	1623			14.992	-8.075	17.263
MOTA	1624	-		17.266	-8.758	18.019
MOTA	1625			19.607	-5.900	14.222
MOTA	1626	N VAL E		19.985	-6.824	14.276
MOTA	1627	H VAL E		20.027	-5.042	13.133
MOTA	1628	CA VAL E		19.570	-5.662 ⁻	11.842
MOTA	1629	C VAL E			-6.883	11.598
ATOM	1630	O VAL E		19.678	-4.905	13.191
MOTA	1631	CB VAL E		21.563		11.944
ATOM	1632	CG1 VAL E		22.129	-4.202	14.470
ATOM	1633	CG2 VAL E		22.030	-4.166	
ATOM	1634	N GLY	3 78	18.978	-4.915	10.943
ATOM	1635	H GLY	3 78	18.841	-3.941	11.121
ATOM	1636	CA GLY	3 78	18.523	-5.475	9.705
MOTA	1637	C GLY		18.019	-4.338	8.874
ATOM	1638	O GLY		18.130	-3.142	9.223
ATOM	1639	N PRO		17.408	-4.596	7.722
MOTA	1640	CA PRO		16.954	-3.535	6.834
MOTA	1641	C PRO		15.635	-2.872	7.280
	1642	O PRO		14.609	-2.877	6.565
ATOM		CB PRO		16.804	-4.274	5.492
ATOM	1643	CG PRO		16.463	-5.712	5.881
MOTA	1644			17.159	-5.959	7.189
MOTA	1645			15.574	-2.247	8.458
MOTA	1646	- •		16.374	-2.242	9.058
MOTA	1647	H THR		14.364	-1.583	8.865
MOTA	1648	CA THR		14.312	-0.189	8.228
ATOM	1649	C THR		15.349	0.471	8.001
MOTA	1650	O THR			-1.512	10.410
ATOM	1651	CB THR		14.250	-0.802	10.806
ATOM	1652		B 80	13.079	-0.766	11.804
MOTA	1653	HG1 THR		13.022	-0.766	11.062
MOTA	1654		B 80	15.519		7.885
ATOM	1655	n pro	B 81	13.137	0.354	7.379
MOTA	1656	CA PRO	B 81	13.036	1.747	8.484
MOTA	1657	C PRO	B 81	13.363	2.732	
ATOM	1658	O PRO	B 81	13.791	3.880	8.250
ATOM	1659	CB PRO	B 81	11.548	1.912	6.982
ATOM	1660	CG PRO	B 81	10.819	0.674	7.488
ATOM	1661	CD PRO	B 81	11.854	-0.387	7.797
ATOM	1662	N VAL		13.197	2.368	9.772
ATOM	1663	H VAL		12.940	1.427	9.992
ATOM	1664	CA VAL		13.380	3.306	10.885
ATOM	1665	C VAL		14.160	2.668	12.010
	1666	O VÁL		14.045	1.465	12.293
MOTA	1667	CB VAL		11.996	3.695	11.431
MOTA		CG1 VAL		12.055	4.961	12.269
ATOM	1668	CG2 VAL		10.958	3.857	10.318
MOTA	1669			14.963	3.422	12.775
MOTA	1670			15.147	4.370	12.516
MOTA	1671			15.550	2.846	13.967
ATOM	1672			14.481	2.874	15.022
MOTA	1673			13.814	3.903	15.294
MOTA	1674			16.743	3.639	14.472
MOTA	1675		_		3.574	13.570
MOTA	1676			17.935	2.511	13.167
ATOM	1677			18.409	4.735	13.238
MOTA	1678	ND2 ASN	B 83	18.439	4.733	13.230

FIG. 1 ldd SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

4	L	1	1.	6
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				4, 2	+/40			
ATOM	1679	2HD2	ASN	В	83	19.237	4.786	12.638
ATOM		1HD2		В	83	18.030	5.580	13.582
ATOM	1681	N		В	84	14.225	1.749	15.711
ATOM	1682	H		В	84	14.791	0.938	15.564
ATOM	1683	CA		В	84	13.154	1.658	16.667
ATOM	1684	C		В	84	13.740	1.317	18.020
ATOM	1685	Ö		В	84	14.428	0.300~	18.223
ATOM	1686	CB	ILE	В	84	12.214	0.517	16.260
ATOM	1687	CG1	ILE	В	84	11.656	0.759	14.849
ATOM	1688	CG2	ILE	В	84	11.128	0.247	17.315
ATOM	1689	CD1	ILE	В	84	10.770	-0.359	14.291
ATOM	1690	N		В	85	13.483	2.157	19.051
ATOM	1691	H		В	85	13.028	3.030	18.877
MOTA	1692	CA	_	В	85	13.846	1.834	20.408
ATOM	1693	С		В	85	12.596	1.254	21.085
ATOM	1694	0		В	85	11.536	1.903	21.267 21.137
MOTA	1695	CB		В	85	14.308	3.115 3.826	20.395
MOTA	1696	CG1	ILE	В	85	15.447	2.840	20.595
ATOM	1697	CG2	ILE	В	85	14.673	3.053	20.263
ATOM -	1698	CD1		В	85	16.730	-0.052	21.422
MOTA	1699	N	GLY		86	12.617 13.439	-0.032	21.251
MOTA	1700	H	GLY		86	11.481	-0.702	22.028
MOTA	1701	CA	GLY		86	11.557	-0.748	23.538
MOTA	1702	C	GLY		86	12.412	-0.165	24.238
MOTA	1703	0	GLY		86 87	10.614	-1.489	24.149
MOTA	1704	N ·		В	87	10.014	-2.072	23.604
MOTA	1705	H		В	87	10.442	-1.468	25.584
MOTA	1706	CA C	ARG	В	87	11.627	-2.021	26.326
ATOM	1707 1708	0	ARG		87	11.911	-1.666	27.495
ATOM ATOM	1708	CB	ARG		87	9.200	-2.271	25.949
ATOM	1710	CG	ARG	В	87	7.951	-1.960	25.161
MOTA	1711	CD	ARG	В	87	6.956	-3.074	25.219
ATOM	1712	NE	ARG	В	87	5.906	-2.933	24.205
ATOM	1713	HE	ARG	В	87	5.790	-2.039	23.772
ATOM	1714	CZ	ARG	В	87	5.119	-3.953	23.856
ATOM	1715	NH1	ARG	В	87	5.252	-5.161	24.396
ATOM	1716	2HH1	ARG	В	87	5.958	-5.326	25.085
MOTA	1717	1HH1			87	4.646	-5.905	24.113
ATOM	1718	NH2	ARG	В	87	4.180	-3.751	22.939
ATOM	1719	1HH2	ARG	В	87	3.580	-4.502	22.664
ATOM	1720	2HH2			87	4.073	-2.848	22.524
ATOM	1721	N	AŞN		88	12.413	-2.937	25.731 24.800
MOTA	1722	H	ASN		88	12.206	-3.237	26.415
MOTA	1723	CA	ASN		88	13.582	-3.519	26.821
MOTA	1724	С	ASN		88	14.532	-2.429	27.863
MOTA	1725	0	ASN		88	15.214	-2.516 -4.605	25.559
MOTA	1726	СВ	ASN		88	14.285	-4.605 -4.031	24.358
MOTA	1727	CG	ASN		88	15.063 14.515	-3.245	23.612
MOTA	1728	OD1			88	16.333	-4.445	24.180
ATOM	1729	ND2			88	16.875	-4.099	23.414
MOTA	1730	2HD2			88	16.744	-5.102	24.812
MOTA	1731	1HD2			88	14.695	-1.328	26.061
MOTA	1732	N	LEU		89 89	14.192	-1.240	25.201
ATOM	1733	H	LEU LEU		89 89	15.597	-0.234	26.452
ATOM	1734	CA	LEO	0	07		- -	

FIG. | lee substitute sheet (RULE 26)

				45/46	•		
ATOM	1735	С	LEU B	89	14.797	0.937	27.053
ATOM	1736		LEU B	89	15.293	1.734	27.879
ATOM	1737		LEU B	89	16.421	0.232	25.236
ATOM	1738		LEU B	89	17.400	-0.754	24.567
ATOM	1739		LEU B	89	18.215	0.002	23.573
ATOM	1740	-	LEU B	89	18.352	-1.458	25.570
ATOM	1741	N	LEU B	90	13.511	1.114~	26.705
ATOM	1742	Н	LEU B	90	13.082	0.486	26.056
ATOM	1743	CA	LEU B	90	12.698	2.221	27.257
ATOM	1744	С	LEU B	90	12.537	2.060	28.751
ATOM	1745	0	LEU B	90	12.575	3.033	29.533
MOTA	1746	CB	LEU B	90	11.311	2.258	26.628
MOTA	1747	CG	LEU B	90	11.232	2.730	25.168
MOTA	1748		LEU B	90	9.808	2.744	24.642
MOTA	174.9		LEU B		11.831	4.105	24.982 29.271
MOTA	1750	N	THR B		12.315	0.843	28.663
MOTA	1751	H	THR B		12.218	0.055	30.699
MOTA	1752	CA	THR B		12.210	0.634 1.028	31.375
MOTA	1753	С	THR B		13.537	1.525	32.518
MOTA	1754	0	THR B		13.575	-0.843	31.028
MOTA	1755	CB	THR B		11.893 12.919	-1.676	30.504
ATOM	1756	OG1	THR B		12.722	-2.634	30.713
ATOM	1757	HG1	THR B		10.599	-1.285	30.418
MOTA	1758	CG2	THR B		14.705	0.852	30.732
MOTA	1759	N	GLN B		14.707	0.497	29.797
MOTA	1760	H	GLN B		15.920	1.190	31.433
ATOM	1761	CA	GLN B		16.088	2.660	31.633
MOTA	1762	C O	GLN B		16.807	3.137	32.527
MOTA	1763 1764	CB	GLN B		17.127	0.680	30.682
ATOM ATOM	1765	CG	GLN B		17.076	-0.805	30.517
ATOM	1766	CD	GLN B		18.336	-1.314	29.900
ATOM	1767	OE1	GLN B		19.394	-0.720	30.059
ATOM	1768	NE2	GLN B		18.221	-2.411	29.195
ATOM	1769	1HE2	GLN B	92	19.022	-2.813	28.751
ATOM	1770	2HE2	GLN B	92	17.331	-2.856	29.095
ATOM	1771	N	ILE B	93	15.538	3.512	30.746
ATOM	1772	Н	ILE E		15.016	3.153	29.972
ATOM	1773	CA	ILE B		15.693	4.937	30.899
MOTA	1774	С	ILE E		14.522	5.549	31.698
ATOM	1775	0	ILE E		14.438	6.773	31.940
MOTA	1776	CB	ILE E		15.981	5.657	29.548 28.619
MOTA	1777	CG1			14.746	5.718	28.874
MOTA	1778	CG2			17.223	5.060	27.488
MOTA	1779	CD1			14.946	6.734	32.263
MOTA	1780	N	GLY E		13.617	4.731 3.752	32.263
MOTA	1781	H	GLY E		13.639 12.594	5.224	33.170
ATOM	1782	CA	GLY E		11.443	5.846	32.432
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MOTA	1786	H	CYS I		10.134	5.969	30.381
ATOM	1787	CA C	CYS E		8.750	5.512	30.764
MOTA MOTA	1788 1789	0	CYS I		8.478	4.309	31.006
ATOM	1789	CB	CYS I		10.456	5.643	28.922
ATOM	1190	CB			•		

FIG. 1 Iff

				_	٥.5	9.426	6.512	27.764
MOTA	1791	SG		В	95	7.778	6.444	30.764
MOTA	1792	N	_	В	96	8.014	7.401	30.539
MOTA	1793	H		В	96	6.379	6.163	31.108
MOTA	1794	CA		В	96	5.390	6.970	30.254
MOTA	1795	С		В	96		8.171	30.066
MOTA	1796	0		В	96	5.567	6.439	32.604
MOTA	1797	CB		В	96	6.111	7.794	32.938
MOTA	1798	OG1		В	96	6.341	7.734	33.861
MOTA	1799	HG1		В	96	6.111	7.924 5.566	33.554
MOTA	1800	CG2	THR	В	96	6.938		29.809
MOTA	1801	N		В	97	4.302	6.321 5.332	29.803
MOTA	1802	H	LEU	В	97	4.216	6.986	29.238
MOTA	1803	CA	LEU	В	97	3.127	7.681	30.358
MOTA	1804	С	LEU	В	97	2.336	7.001	31.499
MOTA	1805	0		В	97	2.350	5.958	28.532
MOTA	1806	CB		В	97	2.226	5.279	27.300
MOTA	1807	CG	LEU	В	97	2.860		26.957
MOTA	1808	CD1	LEU	В	97	2.101	3.986	26.085
MOTA	1809	CD2	LEU	В	97	2.842	0.220	30.024
MOŢA	1810	N	ASN	В	98	1.637	8.777	29.063
MOTA	1811	H	ASN	В	98	1.662	9.086	30.960
MOTA	1812	CA	ASN	В	98	0.906	9.631	30.231
MOTA	1813	C		В	98	-0.251	10.321	29.522
MOTA	1814	0		В	98	-0.032	11.303	31.587
MOTA	1815	CB	ASN	В	98	1.845	10.678	32.634
MOTA	1816	CG		В	98	2.783	10.077	32.335
ATOM	1817	OD1	ASN	В	98	3.926	9.739	33.870
ATOM	1818	ND2	ASN	В	98	2.297	9.942	34.599
MOTA	1819	2HD2		В	98	2.877	9.551	34.333
MOTA	1820	1HD2	ASN	В	98	1.351	10.229	30.426
MOTA	1821	N	LEU		99	-1.476	9.808	31.037
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MOTA	1823	CA	LEU	В	99	-2.709	10.288	30.815
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MOTA	1825	0	LEU	В	99	-3.630	10.272	28.657
MOTA	1826	CB	LEU	В	99	-3.146	9.340	
MOTA	1827	CG	LEU	В	99	-3.714	7.932	28.941
MOTA	1828	CD1		В	99	-2.767	7.057	29.774
ATOM	1829	CD2	LEU	В	99	-5.134	7.943	29.528
MOTA	1830	OXT	LEU	В	99	-4.842	11.156	30.376
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FIG. I lgg

-1-

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                                                                        48
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ggc caa cta aaa gaa gct yta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta
                                                                        96
Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Xaa Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val
tta gaa gaa atg agt tta cca ggg aaa tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg
                                                                       144
Leu Glu Glu Met Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly
                                                                       192
gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aga cag tat gat caa ata ctc ata
Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Ile Leu Ile
gaa atc tgt gga cat aaa gct ata ggc aca gta tta gta gga cct aca
                                                                       240
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-3-

Glu 65	Ile	Cys	Gly	His	Lys 70	Ala	Ile	Gly	Thr	Val 75	Leu	Val	Gly	Pro	Thr 80	
	gtc Val															288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttg Leu	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
	att Ile															480
	ata Ile															528
	gaa Glu															576
	cca Pro															624
	gtg Val 210															672
	tat Tyr															720
	aga Arg		Gln		Asn			Pro								768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttt Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aga Arg 265	aty Xaa	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
	aat Asn															864
	tct Ser 290															912
aga	gga	cat	cta	tta	aag	tgg	gga	ttt	acc	aca	cca	gac	aaa	aaa	cat	960

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Arg Gly H: 305	s Leu Le	u Lys Tr 310	p Gly P	he Thr	Thr Pro 315	Asp Lys	Lys Hi	
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aaa tgg ad Lys Trp Th			e Lys L			g		1045
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cct gtc aa Pro Val As		e Gly Arg						
tta aat tt Leu Asn Ph	t ccc at e Pro Ile 100	agt cct Ser Pro	Ile G	aa act lu Thr 05	gta cca Val Pro	gta aaa Val Lys 110	tta aag Leu Lys	336
cca gga at Pro Gly Me 11	E Asp Gl		_		J J	_		
aaa ata aa	a gca tta	a gta gaa	atc to	gt aca	gaa ttg	gaa aag	gaa ggg	432

-5-

Lys	Ile 130	Lys	Ala	Leu	Val	Glu 135	Ile	Cys	Thr	Glu	Leu 140	Glu	Lys	Glu	Gly	
	Ile					cct Pro										480
						agt Ser										528
						act Thr										576
						tta Leu										624
						ttt Phe 215										672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	gta Val	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	act Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
						gtg Val										768
						atg Met										816
						atc Ile										864
						999 Gly 295										912
	Gln					tgg Trp			Cys		Pro					960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cct Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	ccc Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
						ata Ile						ga				1046

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-6-

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				_	gct Ala			_			_	-	_			96
					ttg Leu											144
					gtc Val											192
_		_			aaa Lys 70			_		_	_	_				240
					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
					cca Pro											384
					gta Val											432
					999 Gly 150											480
					aac Asn											528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aac Asn 180	aaa Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His	ccc Pro	gca Ala	G1 y 999	tta Leu	aag Lys	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624

-7-

		195					200					205				
						ttt Phe 215										672
						ata Ile										720
						gtg Val										768
				Ser		atg Met										816
						atc Ile										864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gag Glu 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gat Asp	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
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-8-

1				5					10					15		
								gat Asp 25								96
								aga Arg								144
								agg Arg								192
								ggt Gly								240
cct Pro	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	agg Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
								gaa Glu 105								336
								aaa Lys								384
								tgt Cys								432
								aat Asn								480
								aaa Lys								528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
								gtt Val								672
								agt Ser								720
								cca Pro								768

-9-

*	245	250		255
	n Ser Ser Me		tta gag cct ttc Leu Glu Pro Phe 270	
caa aat cca ga Gln Asn Pro As 275	c atg gtc at p Met Val Il	c tat caa tac e Tyr Gln Tyr 280	atg gat gat ttg Met Asp Asp Leu 285	tat gta 864 Tyr Val
		y Gln His Arg	aca aaa ata gag Thr Lys Ile Glu 300	
			aca cca gac aag Thr Pro Asp Lys 315	
			tat gaa ctc cat Tyr Glu Leu His	
	l Gln Pro Il		gaa aaa gac agc Glu Lys Asp Ser 350	
gtc aat gac at Val Asn Asp Il 355	a cag aag tt e Gln Lys Le	a gtg gga aaa u Val Gly Lys 360	tta aat tgg gca Leu Asn Trp Ala 365	agt cag 1104 Ser Gln
att tac cca gg Ile Tyr Pro Gl 370				1116
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ggg caa cta aa Gly Gln Leu Ly	s Glu Ala Lev	tta gat aca Leu Asp Thr 25	gga gca gat gat Gly Ala Asp Asp 30	aca gta 96 Thr Val
tta gag gaa atı Leu Glu Glu Xaa	n aat tta cca a Asn Leu Pro	gga aga tgg Gly Arg Trp	aaa cca aaa atg Lys Pro Lys Met	ata ggg 144 Ile Gly

-10-

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					aar Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
					ccc Pro											384
					gtt Val											432
					999 Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
					aga Arg											576
					gly ggg											624
					tat Tyr											672
					acc Thr 230											720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864

-11-

		280	285
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		ggg ttt acc aca cca Gly Phe Thr Thr Pro 315	
		tgg atg ggt tat gaa Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu 330	
Lys Trp Thr V	gta cag cct ata Val Gln Pro Ile 340	gtg ctg cca aca aaa Val Leu Pro Thr Lys 345	gac agc tgg act 105 Asp Ser Trp Thr 350
		gtg gga aaa ttg aac Val Gly Lys Leu Asn 360	
att tat gca g Ile Tyr Ala 0 370			111
<210> 8 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human I <220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(<223> HIV Pro		Virus (HIV)	
CZZJO NIV PIC	Cease		
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-12-

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aga .Arg	caa Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	agg Arg	tgg Trp	gga Gly	tta Leu	acc Thr	aca Thr	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His	960

-13-

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	tac Tyr 370		ggg ggg													1116
<21:	0> 9 1> 1 2> D 3> H	NA	Immi	unod	ific	iency	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)							
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								gat Asp 25								96
								aga Arg								144
								aga Arg								192
								ggt Gly								240
			ata Ile					ctg Leu								288

-14-

			100					105					110			
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								tgt Cys								432
								aat Asn								480
								aaa Lys								528
								gay Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
								gtt Val								672
								agt Ser								720
								cca Pro								768
								aag Lys 265								816
								caa Gln								864
								cat His								912
								ttt Phe								960
								atg Met								1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gay Asp	agc Ser	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056

-15-

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	Ile Gln Lys		a aaa ttg aat t / Lys Leu Asn 1		
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			aca gga gca g Thr Gly Ala A		
			tgg aaa cca a Trp Lys Pro I		
gga att gga Gly Ile Gly 50	ggt ttt atc Gly Phe Ile	aaa gta aga Lys Val Arg 55	cag tat gat o Gln Tyr Asp G 60	ag gta ccc ln Val Pro	ata 192 Ile
			aca gta tta g Thr Val Leu V 75		
			atg act cag a Met Thr Gln I 90		Thr
			act gta cca g Thr Val Pro V		aag 336 Lys
cca gga atg Pro Gly Met	gat ggc cca Asp Gly Pro 115	aga gtt aaa Arg Val Lys 120	caa tgg cca t Gln Trp Pro L	tg aca gaa eu Thr Glu 125	gaa 384 Glu
			aca gaa atg g Thr Glu Met G		

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		130					135					140				
			aaa Lys													480
			aaa Lys													528
			aat Asn													576
			ccc Pro 195													624
			gat Asp													672
			gca Ala													720
			cag Gln													768
			caa Gln													816
			gac Asp 275													864
			tta Leu													912
			ctg Leu													960
cag Gln 320	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro	ttc Phe 325	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly	tat Tyr 330	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro	gat Asp 335	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val	cag Gln 340	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu	cca Pro 345	gag Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser	tgg Trp 350	act Thr	1056
			ata Ile 355													1104
		cca Pro														1116

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<21 <21 <21 <22 <22 <22	0> 1> C 2> (116 NA uman DS 0)	Imm .(29	7)	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)							
<22		298)	() on o			vers	e Tr	ansc	ript	ase							
cct	0> 1 cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	aty Xaa 10	gtt Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gly ggg	48	
									aca Thr							96	
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	gtg Val	144	
									cag Gln							192	
									aca Thr							240	
cct Pro	gcc Ala	aac Asn	gta Val	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	atg Met 90	act Thr	cag Gln	ctt Leu	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288	
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	yct Xaa	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336	
									caa Gln							384	
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	gca Ala	gaa Glu	ctg Leu 140	gag Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	ggg Gly	432	
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aga Arg	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	ata Ile	ttt Phe 160	480	
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aac Asn	agt Ser	act Thr	agg Arg	tgg Trp	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp	ttc Phe	528	

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				165					170					175		
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	att Ile	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
													aca Thr			624
													gac Asp			672
_			_					_					aca Thr		~	720
													gga Gly			768
													ttt Phe 270			816
													ttg Leu			864
													gag Glu			912
aga Arg 305	gaa Glu	tat Tyr	ctg Leu	tta Leu	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	ttc Phe	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gag Glu	caa Gln	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
													cat His			1008
													agc Ser 350			1056
													gca Ala			1104
	tac Tyr 370															1116

<210> 12 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)

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<22	0 > 1 > C! 2 > (! 3 > H!	0)															
<22	1> Cl 2> (; 3> Pc	298)				vers	e Tra	ansci	ripta	ase							
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gly aaa	caa Gln	cta Leu	aag Lys 20	gaa Glu	gcc Ala	cta Leu	tta Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val		96
							gga Gly 40									1	L44
							gta Val									1	L92
							gtg Val									2	240
							aat Asn									2	288
							att Ile									3	336
							gtt Val 120									3	884
							att Ile									4	132
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	4	180
							act Thr									5	28
							caa Gln									5	76
							aaa Lys									6	24

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	195						200							
									ccc Pro					672
									ata Ile					720
									cag Gln 250					768
									atc Ile					816
									tat Tyr					864
									aga Arg					912
									acc Thr					960
									ggt Gly 330					1008
									cca Pro					1056
									aaa Lys					1104
	tat Tyr 370													1116
<211 <212	> 13 > 11 > DN > Hu	16 A	Immu	nodi	fici	.ency	Vir	rus ((VIH)					
<222	> CD > (0 > HI)												
<222	> CD > (2 > Po	98).	(1 n of	116) HIV	Rev	erse	Tra	ınscr	ipta	ıse				

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cct	0> 1 cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	aty Xaa 10	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	aag Lys	gta Val 15	Gly aaa	48
					gct Ala											96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gac Asp 35	ata Ile	gat Asp	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aga Arg	cca Pro	aga Arg 45	atg Met	ata Ile	ggg Gly	144
					gtc Val											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
cct Pro	gcc Ala	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	GJÀ aaa	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
					agt Ser											336
					cca Pro											384
					gta Val											432
					999 Gly 150											480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aag Lys	aaa Lys 165	aac Asn	agt Ser	act Thr	aga Arg	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttt Phe	528
					aga Arg											576
					Gly 999											624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	gaa Glu	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gcc Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	ggg Gly 240	720

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att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tat Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
	ata Ile															816
	aat Asn															864
	tct Ser 290															912
	gaa Glu															960
	aaa Lys															1008
	tgg Trp															1056
	aat Asn															1104
	tac Tyr 370															1116
<213	0> 14 l> 11 2> DN 3> Hu	.16 JA	Immu	ınodi	.fici	.ency	Vir	rus ((HIV)							
<222	0> L> CI 2> (0 3> HI)														
<222	L> CI 2> (2 3> Po	98).				erse	Tra	nscr	ipta	se						
cct)> 14 caa Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	ctc Leu 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	Gly 999	48
Gly ggg	caa Gln	gta Val	agg Arg 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	tta Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96

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											cca Pro					144
											gat Asp 60					192
											tta Leu					240
											cag Gln					288
											cca Pro					336
											cca Pro					384
											atg Met 140					432
											aat Asn					480
											aaa Lys					528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttt Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
											tca Ser					624
											gat Asp 220					672
											aat Asn					720
											tgg Trp					768
tca Ser	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agy Xaa	atg Met	Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aag Lys	816

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caa aat cca gad Gln Asn Pro Asp 275				Leu Tyr Val
gga tot gac tta Gly Ser Asp Lev 290	u Glu Ile G			
aga gag cat cto Arg Glu His Lev 305	g cta aag t 1 Leu Lys T 310	gg gga ttt a rp Gly Phe	acc aca cca gad Thr Thr Pro Asp 315	raa aaa cat 960 Xaa Lys His 320
car aaa gaa cct Gln Lys Glu Pro		eu Trp Met (
aaa tgg aca gta Lys Trp Thr Val 340	l Gln His I			
gtc aat gac ata Val Asn Asp Ile 355				Ala Ser Gln
att tat gca ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370				1116
<210> 15 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Imm	nunodificie	ncy Virus (F	HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(29 <223> HIV Prote				
<221> CDS <222> (298)(<223> Portion o		rse Transcri	.ptase	
<400> 15 cct caa atc act Pro Gln Ile Thr 1				
ggg caa cta aag Gly Gln Leu Lys 20	Glu Ala L			
tta kaa gaa atg Leu Xaa Glu Met 35				
gga att gga ggt Gly Ile Gly Gly 50	Phe Ile L			

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					aaa Lys 70											2	40
					gga Gly											2	88
					agt Ser											3	36
					cca Pro											3	84
					gta Val											4	32
					999 Gly 150											4	80
					gac Asp											5	28
					aaa Lys											5	76
					gly ggg											6	24
			_	-	tat Tyr			_			_					6	72
					acc Thr 230											7:	20
					aat Asn											7	68
					agc Ser											8:	16
					gtt Val											8	64
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gat Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gaa Glu 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	gca Ala	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	9:	12

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305	Gln		ctg Leu													960
			cct Pro													1008
			gta Val 340													1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	ttr Xaa	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttr Xaa	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tac Tyr 370															1116
<21 <21	0> 10 1> 1: 2> DI 3> Hi	116 NA	Immi	ınodi	ifici	iency	y Vii	rus ((HIV)		•					
<22	1> CI 2> ((0)	. (297 rotea													
	1> CI															
			(1 on of			erse	. Tra	inscr	ipta	ıse						
<22 <40 cct	3> Po 0> 16 cag	ortio S atc		ctt	7 Rev tgg	caa	cga	ccc	ctc	gtc						48
<22 <40 cct Pro 1	3> Po 0> 16 cag Gln caa	atc Ile	on of act	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp gct	caa Gln cta	cga Arg tta	ccc Pro	ctc Leu 10	gtc Val gga	Thr gca	Ile gat	Lys	Ile 15 aca	Gly	48 96
<22 <40 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly	3> Po 0> 10 cag Gln caa Gln	atc Ile cta Leu	act Thr aag Lys	ctt Leu 5 gag Glu act	tgg Trp gct Ala	caa Gln cta Leu cca	cga Arg tta Leu	ccc Pro gat Asp 25	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	gat Asp 30	Ile 15 aca Thr	Gly gta Val	
<22 <40 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu	3> Po 0> 16 cag Gln caa Gln gaa Glu att	ortic atc Ile cta Leu gac Asp 35	act Thr aag Lys 20	ctt Leu 5 gag Glu act Thr	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40	ccc Pro gat Asp 25 aga Arg	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr tgg	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	gat Asp 30 atg Met	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile	gta Val 999 Gly	96
<22 <40 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu gga Gly	3> Po 0> 16 cag Gln caa Gln gaa Glu att Ile 50 atc	cta Leu gac Asp 35 gga Gly	act Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met	ctt Leu 5 gag Glu act Thr ttt Phe	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu atc Ile	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro aaa Lys 55	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val	gat Asp 25 aga Arg aga Arg	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln	gat Asp 30 atg Met ata Ile	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile ccc Pro	gta Val 999 Gly ata Ile	96 144

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						cct Pro										336
						aaa Lys										384
						gaa Glu 135										432
						cct Pro										480
						ggt Gly										528
						act Thr										576
				_		tta Leu		_				_		_		624
						ttt Phe 215										672
						ata Ile										720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	caa Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
						atg Met										816
						atc Ile										864
						999 Gly 295										912
agg Arg 305	caa Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
						ctt Leu										1008

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aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca caa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Gln Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056
gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tat cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370	1116
<210> 17 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<pre><400> 17 cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc aty gtc aca ata aag gta ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Xaa Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly 1 5 10 15</pre>	
ggg caa cta aag gaa gcc cta ata gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gtg Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Ile Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	
tta gaa gaa atg aat ttg cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa ttg ata ggg Leu Glu Glu Met Asn Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Leu Ile Gly 35 40 45	144
gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aga cag tat gat cag rta ccc ata Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Xaa Pro Ile 50 55 60	192
gaa atc tgt gga cat aaa gct gta ggt tca gtg tta gta gga cct aca Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Ala Val Gly Ser Val Leu Val Gly Pro Thr 65 70 75 80	240
cct gcc aac ata att gga aga aat ctg ttg act cag att ggt tgc act Pro Ala Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Cys Thr 85 90 95	288
cta aat ttt ccc att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 110	336
cca gga atg gat ggc cca aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cca ttg aca aaa gaa Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Lys Glu 115	384

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aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	gaa Glu	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	atc Ile	tgt Cys	gca Ala	gaa Glu	ctg Leu 140	gaa Glu	gag Glu	gca Ala	ggg Gly	432
								aat Asn								480
								aaa Lys								528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
								att Ile								672
								agy Xaa								720
								cma Xaa								768
								aaa Lys 265								816
								caa Gln								864
								cat His								912
								ttt Phe								960
								atg Met								1008
								ctg Leu 345								1056
								gga Gly								1104

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att tat gcn ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370	1116
<210> 18 <211> 1117 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1117) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<pre><400> 18 cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15</pre>	48
ggg car cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96
gta gaa gaa atg aat tta tca gga agg tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg Val Glu Glu Met Asn Leu Ser Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144
gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aga saa tat gaa cag ata cct gta Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Xaa Tyr Glu Gln Ile Pro Val 50 55 60	192
gaa att tgt gga cat aaa gct gta ggt aca gta tta gtg gga cct aca Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Ala Val Gly Thr Val Leu Val Gly Pro Thr 65 70 75 80	240
cct gtc aac ata att gga aga aat ctg ttg act cag att ggt tgc act Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Cys Thr 85 90 95	288
tta aat ttt ccc att agt ccc att gaa act gta cca gta aaa ttg aag Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 110	336
CCa gga atg gat ggc ccg aga gtt aaa caa tgg cca ttg aca gaa gaa Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Arg Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu 115 120 125	384
aaa ata aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt aca gaa atg gaa aag gaa ggg Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly 130 135 140	432
aaa att tca aaa att ggg cct gaa aat cca tac aat act cca gta ttt Lys Ile Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Val Phe 145 150 155 160	480

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				agt Ser						528
				act Thr						576
				tta Leu						624
				ttt Phe 215						672
				ata Ile						720
				gtg Val						768
				atg Met						816
				atc Ile						864
				999 Gly 295						912
				tgg Trp						960
				cgt Arg						1008
		_		ata Ile	 _		_	_		1056
				gtt Val						1104
gat Asp	tta Leu 370		g							1117

<210> 19 <211> 1116

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	2> D 3> H		Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						,
<22	1> C 2> (0)	. (29 rote													
<22		298)	(: on o			vers	e Tr	ansc	ript	ase		•				
cct		atc	act Thr													48
			acg Thr 20													96
			atg Met													144
			ggt Gly													192
			gga Gly													240
			ata Ile													288
			ccc Pro 100													336
			gat Asp													384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	ctg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	ggg Gly	432
			aaa Lys													480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aar Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	ttr Xaa	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aaa Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576

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ata cca cat ccc tca ggg tta aaa aag aaa aaa tca gta aca gta cta Ile Pro His Pro Ser Gly Leu Lys Lys Lys Lys Ser Val Thr Val Leu 195 200 205	624
gac gtg ggt gat gca tat ttc tca gtt ccc cta gat aaa gaa ttc agg Asp Val Gly Asp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Val Pro Leu Asp Lys Glu Phe Arg 210 215 220	672
aag tat act gca ttc acc ata cct agt gta aac aat gag act cca ggg Lys Tyr Thr Ala Phe Thr Ile Pro Ser Val Asn Asn Glu Thr Pro Gly 235 230 230	720
att aga tat cag tac aat gtg ctg cca cag gga tgg aaa gga tca cca Ile Arg Tyr Gln Tyr Asn Val Leu Pro Gln Gly Trp Lys Gly Ser Pro 245 250 255	768
gca ata ttc caa agt agc atg aca aaa atc tta gag cct ttt aga aaa Ala Ile Phe Gln Ser Ser Met Thr Lys Ile Leu Glu Pro Phe Arg Lys 260 265 270	816
cac aat cca aac ata gtt atc tat caa tac gtg gat gat tta tat gta His Asn Pro Asn Ile Val Ile Tyr Gln Tyr Val Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val 275 280 285	864
gga tct gac tta gaa ata ggg cag cat aga aca aaa gta gag gaa ctg Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Gln His Arg Thr Lys Val Glu Glu Leu 290 295 300	912
aga caa cat ctg ttg aag tgg ggg ttt tac aca cca gac aaa aaa cat Arg Gln His Leu Leu Lys Trp Gly Phe Tyr Thr Pro Asp Lys Lys His 305 310 315 320	960
cag aaa gaa ccc cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cct gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008
aaa tgg aca gtg cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056
gtc aat gac ata caa aag tta gtg gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370	1116
<210> 20 <211> 1117 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	

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<22		298)		1117 f HI) V Re	vers	e Tra	ansc	ript	ase						
cct		atc			tgg Trp											48
					gct Ala											96
					ttg Leu											144
					atc Ile											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggt Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	tta Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
					gta Val											432
					gga Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
					aga Arg											576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	cct Pro	gca Ala	Gly 999	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624
					tat Tyr											672

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aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	cca Pro	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
										gga Gly						768
										tta Leu						816
										atg Met						864
										aca Thr						912
										aca Thr 315						960
										tat Tyr						1008
										gaa Glu						1056
										atț Ile						1104
	tta Leu 370			g												1117
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cct	> 21 cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	mcc Xaa	gtt Val 10	gtc Val	wca Xaa	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	G1y 999	48

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		gct Ala						96
		ttg Leu						144
		gtc Val						192
		aaa Lys 70						240
		gga Gly						288
		agt Ser						336
		cca Pro						384
		gta Val						432
		999 Gly 150						480
		aat Asn						528
		aga Arg						576
		gly ggg						624
		tat Tyr						672
		acc Thr 230						720
		aat Asn						768

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gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agt Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
cag Gln																864
gga Gly	tcg Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	ggg Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ttg Leu	912
aga Arg 305	caa Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	aga Arg 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln																1008
aaa Lys																1056
gtt / Val /																1104
att Ile																1116
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<4000 cct of Pro 0	cag	atc														48
Gly (96
tta g Leu (144

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		gga Gly														192
	Ile	tgt Cys														240
		aac Asn														288
		ttt Phe														336
		atg Met 115														384
		aaa Lys														432
		tca Ser														480
		aag Lys														528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gat Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtg Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
		cat His 195														624
_		ggt Gly	_	_				_			_					672
		act Thr														720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tat Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
		ttc Phe														816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	atg Met	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864

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290	tta gaa Leu Glu		y Gln									912
aga gaa cat Arg Glu His 305												960
cag aaa gag Gln Lys Glu												1008
aaa tgg acc Lys Trp Thr												1056
gtc aat gac Val Asn Asp 355	Ile Gln											1104
att tac cca Ile Tyr Pro 370												1116
<210> 23 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunod	ificien	cy Vir	cus (HIV)							
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<221> CDS <222> (298) <223> Porti												
10001 1000	on or HI		se Tra	nscr	ipta	se						
<400> 23 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile	act ctt	<i>l</i> Rever	a cga	ccc	ata	gtc	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gly aga	48
<400> 23 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile	act ctt Thr Leu 5	J Rever tgg ca Trp Gl gct ct	a cga n Arg a ata	ccc Pro gat	ata Ile 10	gtc Val gga	Thr gca	Ile gat	Lys	Ile 15 aca	Gly	4 8 96
<400> 23 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa cta	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 ata aat	tgg ca Trp Gl gct ct Ala Le	a cga n Arg a ata u Ile a gga	ccc Pro gat Asp 25	ata Ile 10 aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	Lys gat Asp 30 tta	Ile 15 aca Thr	gta Val	
<400> 23 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa cta Gly Gln Leu tta gaa gac Leu Glu Asp	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 ata aat Ile Asn	tgg ca Trp Gl gct ct Ala Le ttg cc Leu Pr	a cga n Arg a ata u Ile a gga o Gly 40 a gtg	ccc Pro gat Asp 25 aga Arg	ata Ile 10 aca Thr tgg	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	Lys gat Asp 30 tta Leu	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile	Gly gta Val ggg Gly	96

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cct Pro	gcc Ala	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
							att Ile									336
							gtt Val 120									384
							atc Ile									432
							gaa Glu									480
							aat Asn									528
							caa Gln									576
							aaa Lys 200									624
							tca Ser									672
							cct Pro									720
							ctt Leu									768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aga Arg 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tgt Cys 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
							cag Gln									912
							gga Gly									960

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Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aar gac agt tgg ace Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Xaa 340 345 350	
gty aat gac ata cag aaa tta gtk gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt caa Xaa Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Xaa Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Glr 355 360 365	1104
att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370	1116
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<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<pre><400> 24 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ata gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15</pre>	
cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ata gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly	96
cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ata gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15 ggg caa cta aag gaa gct cta ata gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Ile Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val	96
cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ata gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15 ggg caa cta aag gaa gct cta ata gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Ile Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30 tta gaa gac ata aat ttg cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa tta ata ggg Leu Glu Asp Ile Asn Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Leu Ile Gly	144
cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ata gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1	96 144 192 240
cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ata gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1	96 144 192 240

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cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aga Arg	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
		Lys	gca Ala													432
	Ile		aaa Lys													480
			aag Lys													528
			aat Asn 180													576
			ccc Pro													624
			gat Asp													672
			gcg Ala													720
			cag Gln													768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aga Arg 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
			gaa Glu													864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	aak Xaa	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
aga Arg 305	saa Xaa	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	agg Arg 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	ttc Phe	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	caa Gln	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
			gta Val 340													1056

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gty aat gac ata cag aaa tta gtk gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt caa Xaa Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Xaa Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370	1116
<210> 25 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<pre><400> 25 cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aaa ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15</pre>	48
ggg caa cta aag gaa gct cta cta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96
tta gaa gaa atg agt ttg cca gga aaa tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg Leu Glu Glu Met Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144
gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aga cag tat gat cag gta tcc atg Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Val Ser Met 50 55 60	192
gaa atc tgt gga cat aaa gtt ata ggt aca gta tta gta gga tct aca Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Val Ile Gly Thr Val Leu Val Gly Ser Thr 65 70 75 80	240
cct gtc aac ata att gga aga aat ytg ttg act cag ctt ggg tgc act Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Xaa Leu Thr Gln Leu Gly Cys Thr 85 90 95	288
tta aat ttt ccc att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 110	336
CCa gga atg gat ggc cCa aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cCa ttg aca gaa gaa Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu 115 120 125	384
aaa ata aaa gca tta ata gaa att tgt aca gaa atg gaa aag gar ggg Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Ile Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly 130 135 140	432

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aaa Lys 145	Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480
						agt Ser										528
						act Thr										576
						tta Leu										624
						ttt Phe 215										672
						ata Ile										720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
_					_	atg Met								_		816
						atc Ile										864
						gaa Glu 295										912
						tgg Trp										960
						ctc Leu										1008
aaa Lys						ata Ile										1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	tta Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
		cca Pro														1116

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<21 <21	0 > 2 1 > 1 2 > D 3 > H	116 NA	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						
<22	0> 1> C 2> (3> H	0)														
<22	1> C 2> (3> P	298)) V Re	vers	e Tr	ansc	ript	ase						
cct	0> 2 cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	atc Ile 10	gtc Val	gaa Glu	ata Ile	aag Lys	gta Val 15	999 Gly	48
Gly aaa	caa Gln	cta Leu	ata Ile 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	tta Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96
												aga Arg 45				144
												cag Gln				192
												gta Val				240
cct Pro	gcc Ala	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	atg Met 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	cct Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aaa Lys	336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aga Arg	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	ytg Xaa 140	gaa Glu	gag Glu	gaa Glu	Gly ggg	432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	ata Ile	ttt Phe 160	480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aag Lys	aaa Lys 165	nnn Xaa	agt Ser	ggt Gly	aga Arg	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	ata Ile	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttt Phe	528

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aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gat Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
			ccc Pro													624
_			gat Asp					_			_	_	_			672
			gca Ala													720
			cag Gln													768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
			gac Asp													864
			tta Leu													912
aga Arg 305	car Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	tta Leu	arg Xaa 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	ttc Phe	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gaa Glu	caa Gln	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
			cct Pro													1008
			gta Val 340													1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
		cca Pro														1116

<210> 27

<211> 1113 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)

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<22		DS 0) IV P														
<22		298)				vers	e Tr	ansc:	ript	ase						
cct		atc						ccc Pro								48
								gat Asp 25								96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	ata Ile	aat Asn	tta Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aga Arg 45	atg Met	ata Ile	999 Gly	144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	gtc Val	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	gta Val	cct Pro	atc Ile	192
								agt Ser								240
								ctg Leu								288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	cct Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aaa Lys`	336
								aaa Lys								384
								tgt Cys								432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	ata Ile	ttt Phe 160	480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aag Lys	aaa Lys 165	agt Ser	ggt Gly	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aga Arg 170	aaa Lys	ata Ile	gta Val	gat Asp	ttt Phe 175	aga Arg	528
gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn	aag Lys 180	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gat Asp	ttc Phe 185	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln	tta Leu 190	gga Gly	ata Ile	576
cca Pro	cat His	ccc Pro 195	gca Ala	Gly 999	tta Leu	aaa Lys	aag Lys 200	aac Asn	aag Lys	tca Ser	gta Val	aca Thr 205	att Ile	ctg Leu	gat Asp	624

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gtg ggt gat gca tat ttt tca gtt ccc tta gat aag gaa ttc a Val Gly Asp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Val Pro Leu Asp Lys Glu Phe A 210 215 220	
tat act gca ttt acc ata cct agt ata aat aat gag aca cca g Tyr Thr Ala Phe Thr Ile Pro Ser Ile Asn Asn Glu Thr Pro G 225 230 235	
aga tat cag tac aat gtg ctt cca cag gga tgg aaa gga tca c Arg Tyr Gln Tyr Asn Val Leu Pro Gln Gly Trp Lys Gly Ser F 245 250 2	
ata ttc caa agt agc atg aca aaa atc tta gag cct ttt aga a Ile Phe Gln Ser Ser Met Thr Lys Ile Leu Glu Pro Phe Arg I 260 265 270	
aat cca gac ata gtt atc tat cag tac gtg gat gat ttg tat g Asn Pro Asp Ile Val Ile Tyr Gln Tyr Val Asp Asp Leu Tyr V 275 280 285	
tct gat tta gaa ata ggg gag cat aga aca aaa ata gag gaa c Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Glu His Arg Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu L 290 295 300	
car cat ctg tta arg tgg gga ttt ttc aca cca gaa caa aaa c Gln His Leu Leu Xaa Trp Gly Phe Phe Thr Pro Glu Gln Lys H 305 310 315	
aaa gaa cct ccm ttc cak tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cay cct g Lys Glu Pro Xaa Phe Xaa Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro A 325 330 3	
tgg aca gta cas cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gat agc tgg a Trp Thr Val Xaa Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp T 340 345 350	
aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt c Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser G 355 360 365	eag att 1104 Sin Ile
tac cca ggg Tyr Pro Gly 370	1113
<210> 28 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	

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	0 > 2 Caa		act	ett	tgg	caa	caa	ccc	atv	atc	tca	ata	aad	ata	aaa	48
					Trp											10
					gct Ala											96
					ttg Leu											144
					agc Ser											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
					cca Pro											384
					ata Ile											432
					999 Gly 150											480
					aac Asn											528
					aga Arg											576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	cct Pro	gca Ala	Gly 999	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	att Ile	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aar Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	acg Thr	aat Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720

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	aga Arg															768
	ata Ile															816
	aat Asn															864
	tct Ser 290															912
	caa Gln															960
	aaa Lys															1008
	tgg Trp															1056
	aat Asn															1104
	tat Tyr 370															1116
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cct)> 29 cag Gln	atc														48
Gly 999	caa Gln	cta Leu	aag Lys 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	ata Ile	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96

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							gga Gly 40									:	144
							gta Val									:	192
							ata Ile									:	240
							aat Asn									;	288
							att Ile									:	336
							gtt Val 120									:	384
			_		_	_	att Ile	_		_	_		_			4	432
							gaa Glu									4	180
							act Thr									Ē	528
							caa Gln										576
							aaa Lys 200									6	524
							tca Ser									6	572
							cct Pro									7	720
							ctt Leu									7	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	maa Xaa 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aga Arg 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	8	316

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caa aat cca gaa ata gtt atc tat caa tac gtg gat gat Gln Asn Pro Glu Ile Val Ile Tyr Gln Tyr Val Asp Asp 275 280	Leu Tyr Val
gga tct gac tta gaa ata ggg cag cat aga aca aaa gta Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Gln His Arg Thr Lys Val 290 295 300	
aga caa cat ctg ttg agg tgg gga ttt ttc aca cca gad Arg Gln His Leu Leu Arg Trp Gly Phe Phe Thr Pro Asg 305 310 315	
cag aaa gaa ccc cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu 325 330	
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp 340 345	
gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa tta aat tgg Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp 355 360 365	Ala Ser Gln
att tac gcn ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370	1116
<210> 30 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<400> 30 cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc cty gtc aca ata Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Xaa Val Thr Ile	aag ata ggg 48 Lys Ile Gly
1 5 10	15
ggg caa cta aag gaa gct yta tta gat aca gga gca gat Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Xaa Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp	gat aca gta 96
ggg caa cta aag gaa gct yta tta gat aca gga gca gat Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Xaa Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp	gat aca gta 96 Asp Thr Val 30 atg ata ggg 144 Met Ile Gly

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	Xaa					gct Ala										240
						aga Arg										288
						cct Pro										336
			Asp			aaa Lys										384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	ggr Xaa	432
						cct Pro										480
						agt Ser										528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
						tta Leu										624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gta Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	gaa Glu	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	gta Val	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
gtt Val	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gta Val	ctc Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
						atg Met										816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	gca Ala	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912

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30.5 310 315 320	960
cag aaa gaa cct cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cct gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056
gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gta ggg aaa tta aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tat gca gga Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370	1116
<210> 31 <211> 1117 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
-221. CDC	
<pre><221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase</pre>	
<222> (298)(1116)	48
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 31 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly</pre>	48 96
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 31 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1</pre>	
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 31 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1</pre>	96
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 31 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1</pre>	96 144

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PCT/US00/30863

					agt Ser											336
					cca Pro											384
					gta Val											432
					999 Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
					aga Arg											576
					Gly 999											624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	ttc Phe	aga Arg	672
					acc Thr 230											720
att Ile	aga Arg	tac Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	caa Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
					agc Ser											816
					gtt Val											864
					ata Ile											912
					aag Lys 310											960
car Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttt Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008

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aaa tgg ac Lys Trp Th				Pro Glu			56
gtc aat gad Val Asn Asp 359	o Xaa Thr						L 04
gat tta tgo Asp Leu Cys 370						11	17
<210> 32 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	ı Immunod	ificienc	y Virus	(HIV)	·		
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0). <223> HIV I						·	
<221> CDS <222> (298) <223> Porti			e Transc	riptase			
<400> 32 cct caa ato Pro Gln Ile 1						Ğly	48
ggg caa cta Gly Gln Leu							96
tta gaa gac Leu Glu Asp 35	Met Glu						44
gga att gga Gly Ile Gly 50							92
gaa atc tgt Glu Ile Cys 65							40
cct gtc aac Pro Val Asn							88
tta aat ttt Leu Asn Phe							36
cca gga atg Pro Gly Met 115	Asp Gly						84

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		Lys						tgt Cys							gga Gly	432
	Ile							aat Asn								480
								aaa Lys								528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
								gtt Val								672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	aya Xaa	cct Pro	sgt Xaa	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	ggg Gly 240	720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tcc Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttt Phe	caa Gln 260	agc Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
								caa Gln								864
								cat His								912
aga Arg 305	cag Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	tgg Trp	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	ggg Gly	ttt Phe	tac Tyr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttt Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
								ctg Leu 345								1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aar Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104

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_		cca Pro														1116
<21 <21	0 > 3 1 > 1 2 > D 3 > H	116 NA	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						
<22	1> C 2> (DS 0) IV P	-	-												
<22		298)) V Re	vers	e Tr	ansc:	ript	ase						
cct		atc			tgg Trp											48
					gct Ala											96
					ttg Leu											144
					atc Ile											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aaa Lys	336
					cca Pro											384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	ttw Xaa	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	gca Ala	gaa Glu	ctg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gly ggg	432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480

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												gta Val				528
												gtt Val				576
												gta Val 205				624
												aaa Lys				672
												gcg Ala				720
												aaa Lys				768
												cct Pro				816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	atg Met	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gat Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
												gac Asp				960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttt Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
												gac Asp				1056
												tgg Trp 365				1104
	tat Tyr 370															1116

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	2> D 3> H		Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						
<22	0> 1> C 2> (3> H	0)														
<22		298)		1119 f HI		vers	e Tra	ansc	ript	ase						
cct		atc				caa Gln										48
						cta Leu										96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	ata Ile	ata Ile	ggg Gly	144
						aaa Lys 55										192
						gct Ala										240
						aga Arg										288
						cct Pro										336
						aga Arg										384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	ttg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	Gly ggg	432
						cct Pro										480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aac Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576

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ata cca cat co Ile Pro His P 195			Lys							624
gat gtg ggt ga Asp Val Gly As 210										672
aag tac act go Lys Tyr Thr Al 225				Tyr A						720
act aga tat ca Thr Arg Tyr Gl			Pro							768
gca ata ttc ca Ala Ile Phe Gl 26	n Ser Ser									816
caa aat cca ga Gln Asn Pro As 275			Gln							864
gga tct gac tt Gly Ser Asp Le 290										912
aga gaa cat ct Arg Glu His Le 305				Tyr T						960
cag aaa gaa co Gln Lys Glu Pr			Met (1008
aaa tgg aca gt Lys Trp Thr Va 34	l Gln Pro									1056
gtc aat gac at Val Asn Asp Il 355	a cag aaa e Gln Lys	tta gtg Leu Val 360	ggr a Xaa l	aaa a Lys I	tt gaa le Glu	ttt Phe 365	Gly 999	cga Arg	gtc Val	1104
aga ttt amc ca Arg Phe Xaa Gl 370										1119
<210> 35 <211> 1115 <212> DNA <213> Human Im	munodifici	lency Vi	rus (I	HIV)						
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(2 <223> HIV Prot										

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<22		298)		1115 f HI) V Re	vers	e Tr	ansc	ript	ase							
cct		atc			tgg Trp											4	18
					gct Ala											9	96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gac Asp 35	atg Met	aat Asn	tta Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	ggg Gly	14	14
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aar Lys 55	gta Val	aaa Lys	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	ccc Pro	ata Ile	19)2
					aaa Lys 70											24	0
					gga Gly											28	18
					agt Ser											33	6
					cca Pro											38	4
					gta Val											43	2
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	gga Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asņ	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	48	0
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aag Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	52	8
					aga Arg											57	6
					gly ggg											62	4
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	gga Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	67	2

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										aac Asn 235						720
										gga Gly						768
										tta Leu						816
										atg Met						864
										aca Thr						912
										aca Thr 315						960
										tat Tyr						1008
										gaa Glu						1056
										tga *		Gly aaa				1104
ttt Phe	_	cng Xaa	3 9													1115
<210 <211 <212 <213	> 11 > DN	.16 IA	Immu	nodi	fici	ency	. Vir	tus (HIV)							
<220 <221 <222 <223	> CD > (0)														·
<221 <222 <223	> (2	98).			' Rev	erse	Tra	ınscr	ipta	se						
<400 cct Pro	cag	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	cca Pro	gtc Val 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	gta Val 15	ggg ggg	48

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				Glu	gct Ala											96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	ggg Gly	144
					rtc Xaa											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
					cca Pro											384
					gta Val											432
_					999 Gly 150	-	_				-			_		480
					aac Asn											528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gat Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
	_	•	_	- -	gly aaa	_			_		_			•	_	624
					tat Tyr											672
					acc Thr 230											720
					aat Asn											768

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gca ata ttc caa agc agc atg aca aaa gtc tta gaa cct ttt aga aaa Ala Ile Phe Gln Ser Ser Met Thr Lys Val Leu Glu Pro Phe Arg Lys 260 265 270	816
caa aat cca gac ata gtt atc tgt caa tac atg gat gat ttg tat gta Gln Asn Pro Asp Ile Val Ile Cys Gln Tyr Met Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val 275 280 285	864
gga tct gac tta gaa ata ggg cag cat aga aca aaa ata gag gaa ctg Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Gln His Arg Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu Leu 290 295 300	912
aga caa cat ctg tta agg tgg gga ttt tac aca cca gac gaa aaa cat Arg Gln His Leu Leu Arg Trp Gly Phe Tyr Thr Pro Asp Glu Lys His 305 310 315 320	960
cag aaa gaa cct cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cct gac Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056
gtt aat gac ata cag aaa tta gtg gga aaa ttg aat tgg gcc agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370	1116
<210> 37 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
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<400> 37 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aaa ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15	48
ggg caa cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96
tta gaa gac atg aat ttg cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg Leu Glu Asp Met Asn Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144

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gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	gta Val	ccc Pro	ata Ile	192
	Ile	tgt Cys														240
		aac Asn														288
		ttt Phe														336
		atg Met 115														384
		aaa Lys														432
		tca Ser														480
		aag Lys														528
agg Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aaa Lys	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gly aaa	576
		cat His 195														624
-		ggt Gly	_	_				_			_		_			672
		act Thr														720
		tat Tyr														768
		ttc Phe														816
		cca Pro 275														864

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290 295 300	912
aga gca cat ctg ttg aag tgg gga ttt acc acc cca gac aaa aaa cat Arg Ala His Leu Leu Lys Trp Gly Phe Thr Thr Pro Asp Lys Lys His 305 310 315 320	960
cag aaa gaa cct cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cct gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aag gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056
gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa tta aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tac gca ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370	1116
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(223) Forcion of hiv heverse franscriptase	
<pre><400> 38 cct caa tca ctt ctt tgg caa cga ccc mtc gtc aca ata aag gta ggg Pro Gln Ser Leu Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Xaa Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly 1 5 10 15</pre>	48
<pre><400> 38 cct caa tca ctt ctt tgg caa cga ccc mtc gtc aca ata aag gta ggg Pro Gln Ser Leu Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Xaa Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly</pre>	48 96
<pre><400> 38 cct caa tca ctt ctt tgg caa cga ccc mtc gtc aca ata aag gta ggg Pro Gln Ser Leu Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Xaa Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly 1</pre>	
<pre><400> 38 cct caa tca ctt ctt tgg caa cga ccc mtc gtc aca ata aag gta ggg Pro Gln Ser Leu Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Xaa Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly 1</pre>	96

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					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
					cca Pro										gaa Glu	384
					gta Val											432
aaa Lys 145	Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480
					aac Asn											528
					aga Arg											576
					gga Gly											624
					tat Tyr											672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	ggg Gly 240	720
					aat Asn											768
tca Ser	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
					gtc Val											864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gag Glu	ata Ile	ggg Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
					aag Lys 310											960

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Gln			cct Pro													1008
			gta Val 340													1056
			ata Ile													1104
		tsc Xaa	agg Arg	g`												1117
<21 <21	0> 3 1> 1 2> D 3> H	128 NA	Imm	unod:	ifici	iency	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)	ı						
<22	1 > C 2 > (0)	. (297 rotea													
<22		298)	(1 on of			erse	e Tra	ansci	cipta	nse						
cct		atc	act Thr	ctt	tgg	caa	cga	cca	ttc	gtc						48
cct Pro 1	cag Gln caa	atc Ile cta	act	ctt Leu 5 gaa	tgg Trp gct	caa Gln ata	cga Arg tta	cca Pro gac	ttc Phe 10	gtc Val gga	Thr	Ile gat	Lys gat	Ile 15 aca	Gly gta	48 96
cct Pro 1 ggg Gly	cag Gln caa Gln gaa	atc Ile cta Leu	act Thr aag Lys	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat	tgg Trp gct Ala	caa Gln ata Ile	cga Arg tta Leu	cca Pro gac Asp 25	ttc Phe 10 aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	Lys gat Asp 30 atg	Ile 15 aca Thr	gta Val	
cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu	cag Gln caa Gln gaa Glu	atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35	act Thr aag Lys 20	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu	caa Gln ata Ile cca Pro	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta	cca Pro gac Asp 25 aga Arg	ttc Phe 10 aca Thr tgg Trp	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	gat Asp 30 atg Met	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile	gta Val ggg Gly	96
cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu gga Gly	cag Gln caa Gln gaa Glu att Ile 50 atc	atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35 gga Gly	act Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn ttt Phe	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu mtc Xaa	caa Gln ata Ile cca Pro aaa Lys 55	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val	cca Pro gac Asp 25 aga Arg aga Arg	ttc Phe 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln	gat Asp 30 atg Met gta Val	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile ccc Pro	gta Val 999 Gly ata Ile	96 144
cct Pro 1 999 Gly tta Leu 99a Gly gaa Glu 65	cag Gln caa Gln gaa Glu att Ile 50 atc Ile	atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35 gga Gly tgt Cys	act Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met ggt Gly	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn ttt Phe cat His	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu mtc Xaa aaa Lys 70	caa Gln ata Ile cca Pro aaa Lys 55 gtt Val	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val atg Met	cca Pro gac Asp 25 aga Arg aga Arg	ttc Phe 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr gta Val 75	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta Leu cag	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln ata Ile	Lys gat Asp 30 atg Met gta Val gga Gly	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile ccc Pro	gta Val ggg Gly ata Ile aca Thr 80	96 144 192

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			gac Asp														384
			gca Ala														432
	Ile		aaa Lys														480
			aaa Lys														528
			aat Asn 180														576
			cct Pro														624
_			gat Asp	_				_			_		_		_		672
agt Ser 225	aca Thr	ctg Leu	cat His	tta Leu	cca Pro 230	tac Tyr	cta Leu	gta Val	cgr Xaa	acc Thr 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240		720
			caa Gln														768
			caa Gln 260														816
			gac Asp														864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gat Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gag Glu 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu		912
aga Arg 305	caa Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	tgg Trp	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	gly ggg	ttt Phe	tac Tyr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320		960
			cct Pro													1	800
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	caa Gln	gcc Ala	tat Tyr	aaa Lys	gct Ala 345	gcc Ala	aga Arg	aaa Lys	aga Arg	cag Gln 350	ctg Leu	gac Asp	1	056

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tgt caa tga cat tac mag aaa gtt agt ggg gaa aat tgg aat ttg ggg Cys Gln * His Tyr Xaa Lys Val Ser Gly Glu Asn Trp Asn Leu Gly 355 360 365	1104
caa ggt cag att tat tgc cag ggg Gln Gly Gln Ile Tyr Cys Gln Gly 370 375	1128
<210> 40 <211> 1120 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1120) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<pre><400> 40 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtt gca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Ala Ile Lys Ile Gly 1</pre>	48
gga cag cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96
tta gaa gaa atg agt ttg cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg Leu Glu Glu Met Ser Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144
gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aga car tat gat cag ata ccm rta Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Ile Xaa Xaa 50 55 60	192
gaa att tgc gga cat aaa gct gta ggt aca gta tta gta gga cct aca Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Ala Val Gly Thr Val Leu Val Gly Pro Thr 65 70 75 80	240
cct gtc aac ata att gga aga aat ctg ttg act cag mtt ggt tgc act Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Leu Thr Gln Xaa Gly Cys Thr 85 90 95	288
tta aat ttt ccc att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gtg aaa tta aag Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 110	336
cca gga atg gat ggc cca aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cca ttg aca gaa gaa Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu 115 120 125	384
aaa ata aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt aca gaa atg gaa aag gaa ggg Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly 130 135 140	432

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		tca														480
Lys 145		Ser	Lys	Ile	Gly 150	Pro	Glu	Asn	Pro	Tyr 155	Asn	Thr	Pro	Val	Phe 160	
		aag Lys														528
		ctt Leu														576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	cct Pro	gca Ala	ggg Gly	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624
		ggt Gly														672
	Tyr	act Thr														720
		tat Tyr														768
		ttc Phe														816
		cca Pro 275														864
		gac Asp														912
		cat His														960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	ccc Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
		aca Thr														1056
		gac Asp 355											999 Gly 365			1104
cag Gln	att Ile	tat Tyr 370	tgg Trp	agg Arg	g											1120

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<21 <21	0 > 4 1 > 1 2 > D 3 > H	059 NA	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)						
<22	1> C 2> (DS 0) IV P					-									
<22		298)	-			vers	e Tra	ansc	ripta	ase						
cct		atc							gtt Val 10							48
									aca Thr							96
									tgg Trp							144
									cag Gln							192
gaa Glu 65	atc Ile	tgt Cys	gga Gly	cat His	aaa Lys 70	act Thr	ata Ile	ggt Gly	aca Thr	gta Val 75	tta Leu	ata Ile	gga Gly	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	240
									ttg Leu 90							288
									act Thr							336
									caa Gln							384
									aca Thr							432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	ggg Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aac Asn	ccġ Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gtc Val	ttt Phe 160	480
									tgg Trp 170							528

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aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aac Asn 180	aag Lys	aaa Lys	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	att Ile	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
						tta Leu										624
						ttc Phe 215										672
						ata Ile										720
						gtg Val										768
						nnn Xaa										816
						nnn Xaa				_	_	_	_		_	864
						gag Glu 295										912
						tgg Trp										960
						ctt Leu										1008
						ata Ile										1056
gtc Val																1059

<210> 42 <211> 1053

<212> DNA

<213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)

<220>

<221> CDS <222> (0)...(297) <223> HIV Protease

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<221> CDS <222> (298)...(1053) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata arg ata ggg 48 Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Xaa Ile Gly ggg caa cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta 96 Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val tta gaa gaa atg aat ttg cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg 144 Leu Glu Glu Met Asn Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly gga att gga ggt ttt atm aaa gta aga cag tat gat cag ata cyc ata 192 Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Xaa Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Ile Xaa Ile gaa atc tgt gga yat aaa gct ata ggt acr gta tta gta gga ccc acg 240 Glu Ile Cys Gly Xaa Lys Ala Ile Gly Xaa Val Leu Val Gly Pro Thr 70 cct gtc aac rta att gga aga aat ctg wtg act cag att ggt tgc act 288 Pro Val Asn Xaa Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Xaa Thr Gln Ile Gly Cys Thr 90 tta aat ttt ccc att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag 336 Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys cca gga atg gat ggc cca aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cca ttg aca gaa gaa 384 Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu aaa ata aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt aca gaa atg gaa aag gaa gga 432 Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly 130 135 aaa att tca aaa att ggg cct gaa aat cca tac aat act cca gta ttt 480 Lys Ile Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Val Phe gcc ata aag aaa aaa gac agt act aaa tgg aga aaa ttr gta gat ttc 528 Ala Ile Lys Lys Lys Asp Ser Thr Lys Trp Arg Lys Xaa Val Asp Phe aga gaa ctt aat aag aaa act caa gac ttc tgg gaa gtc caa tta gga 576 Arg Glu Leu Asn Lys Lys Thr Gln Asp Phe Trp Glu Val Gln Leu Gly 185 ata cca cat ccc gca ggg tta aag aag aaa aaa tca gta aca gta ctg 624 Ile Pro His Pro Ala Gly Leu Lys Lys Lys Ser Val Thr Val Leu 195 200 205 gat gtg ggt gat gca tat ttt tca gtt ccc tta gat aaa gac ttc agg 672 Asp Val Gly Asp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Val Pro Leu Asp Lys Asp Phe Arg 215

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aag tat act Lys Tyr Thr 225	gca ttt Ala Phe	acc ata Thr Ile 230	cct a Pro S	gt gta Ser Val	aac aat Asn Asn 235	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	kgg Xaa 240	720
att aga tay Ile Arg Tyr		Asn Val								768
gca ata tty Ala Ile Phe			Thr L							816
caa aat cca Gln Asn Pro 275										864
gga tct gac Gly Ser Asp 290										912
aga caa cat Arg Gln His 305										960
cag aaa gaa Gln Lys Glu										1008
aaa tgg gca Lys Trp Ala	gtg caa Val Gln 340	cct ata Pro Ile	Val L	tg cca eu Pro 45	gaa aaa Glu Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp		1053
<210> 43 <211> 1082 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunod	ificienc	y Viru	s (HIV)						
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV P										
<221> CDS <222> (298) <223> Portic			e Trans	scrípta	se					
<400> 43 cct caa atc Pro Gln Ile 1										48
ggg caa cta Gly Gln Leu	aag gaa Lys Glu 20	gct yta Ala Xaa	Xaa Ā	at aca sp Thr 25	gga gca Gly Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96
tta gaa gaa Leu Glu Glu 35										144

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		Ğİy			atc Ile											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
					ccc Pro											384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	ggg Gly	432
					999 Gly 150											480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aag Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttt Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
					ggg Gly											624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aaa Lys 225	tat Tyr	ast Xaa	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	ccg Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
					aat Asn											768
					agc Ser											816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864

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290			Gln His	aga aca Arg Thr					912
aga cag cat Arg Gln His 305									960
cag aaa gaa Gln Lys Glu		Phe Leu							1008
aaa tgg aca Lys Trp Thr				Pro Glu					1056
gtc aat gac Val Asn Asp 355	Ile Gln								1082
<210> 44 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunod	ificienc	y Virus	(HIV)					
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV P									
<221> CDS <222> (298) <223> Porti	-	-	e Transc	riptase			٠		
<222> (298)	on of HI	V Revers	cga ccc	atc gtc	aca gta Thr Val	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gly ggg	48
<222> (298) <223> Porti <400> 44 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile	on of HI act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa	V Revers	cga ccc Arg Pro	atc gtc Ile Val 10	Thr Val	Lys	Ile 15 aca	Gly	48 96
<222> (298) <223> Porti <400> 44 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa cta	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 atg aat	tgg caa Trp Gln gct yta Ala Xaa	cga ccc Arg Pro tta gat Leu Asp 25 gga aaa	atc gtc Ile Val 10 aca gga Thr Gly	Thr Val gca gat Ala Asp cca aaa	Lys gat Asp 30 ata	Ile 15 aca Thr	gta Val	
<222> (298) <223> Porti <400> 44 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa cta Gly Gln Leu tta gaa gaa Leu Glu Glu	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 atg aat Met Asn	tgg caa Trp Gln gct yta Ala Xaa tta cca Leu Pro	cga ccc Arg Pro tta gat Leu Asp 25 gga aaa Gly Lys 40 gta aga	atc gtc Ile Val 10 aca gga Thr Gly tgg aaa Trp Lys	Thr Val gca gat Ala Asp cca aaa Pro Lys 45 gat cag	gat Asp 30 ata Ile	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile	gta Val 999 Gly	96
<pre><222> (298) <223> Porti <400> 44 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa cta Gly Gln Leu tta gaa gaa Leu Glu Glu 35 gga att gga Gly Ile Gly</pre>	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 atg aat Met Asn ggt ttt Gly Phe gga cat	tgg caa Trp Gln gct yta Ala Xaa tta cca Leu Pro gcc aaa Ala Lys 55	cga ccc Arg Pro tta gat Leu Asp 25 gga aaa Gly Lys 40 gta aga Val Arg	atc gtc Ile Val 10 aca gga Thr Gly tgg aaa Trp Lys cag tat Gln Tyr aca gtc	Thr Val gca gat Ala Asp cca aaa Pro Lys 45 gat cag Asp Gln 60 tta gta	gat Asp 30 ata Ile ata Ile	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile ccc Pro	gta Val 999 Gly ata Ile	96 144

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tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys		336
						aaa Lys											384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly		432
						cct Pro											480
						agy Xaa											528
						act Thr											576
						tta Leu											624
						ttt Phe 215											672
						ata Ile											720
						gtg Val											768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aga Arg 265	atc Ile	cta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys		816
						atc Ile											864
						999 Gly 295											912
						tgg Trp											960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1	800.

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aaa tgg Lys Trp															1056
gtc aat Val Asn															1104
att tat Ile Tyr 370	Āla														1116
<210> 4 <211> 1 <212> D <213> H	116 NA	Imm	unod:	ific:	iency	y Vi:	cus	(HIV))						
<220> <221> C <222> (<223> H	0)	•	•												
<221> C <222> (<223> P	298)				erse	e Tra	ansci	ripta	ase						
<400> 4 cct cag Pro Gln 1	atc														48
ggg cag Gly Gln															96
tta gaa Leu Glu															144
gga att Gly Ile 50	gga Gly	gga Gly	ttt Phe	gtc Val	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aaa Lys	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gag Glu 60	caa Gln	ata Ile	cct Pro	gta Val	192
gaa atc Glu Ile 65															240
cct gcc Pro Ala															288
tta aat Leu Asn															336
cca gga Pro Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	aaa Lys	gar Glu	384

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aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	Xaa	gca Ala	ttg Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gtg Val	ttt Phe 160	480
					Asn			aga Arg								528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
								rtt Xaa								672
_			_					agt Ser								720
								cca Pro								768
								aaa Lys 265								816
								caa Gln								864
								cat His								912
aga Arg 305	gaa Glu	cat His	ctg Leu	tta Leu	aaa Lys 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	tta Leu	ttc Phe	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	cag Gln	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	ccc Pro	cca Pro 325	ttt Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	act Thr	ata Ile 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	atg Met	gtg Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	cta Leu	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104

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		Pro	ggg Gly													1116
<21 <21	0> 4 1> 1 2> D 3> H	116 NA	. Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						
<22	1> C 2> (0)	.(29 rote	•												
<22		298)	(on o		-	vers	e Tr	ansc	ript	ase						
cct		atc				caa Gln										48
gly ggg	caa Gln	cta Leu	aag Lys 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	tta Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	agg Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	ggg Gly	144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	tcc Ser	ata Ile	192
gaa Glu 65	atc Ile	tgt Cys	gga Gly	cat His	aaa Lys 70	gct Ala	ata Ile	ggt Gly	aca Thr	gta Val 75	tta Leu	gta Val	gga Gly	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	240
cct Pro	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
						cct Pro										336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gac Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gag Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aac Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe	480

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gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aag Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aaa Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gag Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
	cca Pro															624
	gtg Val 210															672
aaa Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	ggg Gly 240	720
	aga Arg															768
	ata Ile															816
	aat Asn															864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gga Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
	caa Gln															960
	aaa Lys															1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gtr Xaa 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tac Tyr 370															1116

<210> 47 <211> 1116 -84-

	2> D 3> H		Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						
<22	1 > C 2 > (DS 0) IV P														
<22		298)				vers	e Tr	ansc:	ript	ase						
cct		atc				caa Gln										48
						cta Leu										96
						cca Pro										144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	caa Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	gta Val	gcc Ala	atg Met	192
						gct Ala										240
						aga Arg										288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agc Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	ccm Xaa	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
						agg Arg										384
						gaa Glu 135										432
						cct Pro										480
						agt Ser										528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn	aag Lys	aaa Lys	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp	tty Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln	tta Leu	ggr Xaa	576

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ata ccg cat ccc gca ggg tta aaa a Ile Pro His Pro Ala Gly Leu Lys L 195 200		
gat gtg gga gat gca tat ttt tca g Asp Val Gly Asp Ala Tyr Phe Ser V 210 215		
aag tat act gca ttt acc ata cct a Lys Tyr Thr Ala Phe Thr Ile Pro S 225 230		Ÿ
att aga tat caa tac aat gtg ctt c Ile Arg Tyr Gln Tyr Asn Val Leu P 245	ca cag gga tgg aaa gga tca cc ro Gln Gly Trp Lys Gly Ser Pr 250 255	a 768 o
gca ata ttc caa agt agc atg aca a Ala Ile Phe Gln Ser Ser Met Thr L 260		
caa aat cca gac ata gtt atc tat c Gln Asn Pro Asp Ile Val Ile Tyr G 275 280		
gga tct gac tta gaa ata gga cag c Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Gln H 290 295	at aga aca aaa ata gag gaa ct is Arg Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu Xa 300	r 912 a
aga caa cat ctg ttg aag tgg ggg y Arg Gln His Leu Leu Lys Trp Gly X 305 310		s
cag aaa gaa ccy cca ttc ctt tgg a Gln Lys Glu Xaa Pro Phe Leu Trp Mo 325		
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg cd Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Le 340		
gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gg Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val G 355 360	ga aar ttg aat tgg gca agt ca Ly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gl 365	g 1104 1
att tat gca ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370		1116
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<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease		

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	tat Tyr															720
	aga Arg															768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	ttg Leu	gag Glu	ccc Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
	aat Asn															864
	tct Ser 290															912
	caa Gln															960
	aaa Lys															1008
	tgg Trp															1056
	aat Asn															1104
	tcc Ser 370	_	ga													1115
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<222)> L> CE !> (0 B> HI	j														
<222	.> CD !> (2 !> Po	98).				erse	Tra	nscr	ipta	ıse						
cct)> 49 cag Gln	atc														48

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			aag Lys 20													96
			atg Met													144
			ggt Gly													192
			ggc Gly													240
			ata Ile													288
			ccc Pro 100													336
			gat Asp													384
			gca Ala													432
			aaa Lys													480
			aaa Lys													528
			aat Asn 180													576
			cct Pro													624
			gat Asp													672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	acc Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	cca Pro 230	tcc Ser	cta Leu	gtt Val	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	gga Gly 240	720
			cag Gln													768

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gca ata ttt Ala Ile Phe				: Ile Lev				
caa aat cca Gln Asn Pro 275	Asp Ile	gtt atc Val Ile	tat caa Tyr Glr 280	tac gto Tyr Val	gat gat Asp Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat gta Tyr Val	864
gga tct gad Gly Ser Asp 290								
aga caa cat Arg Gln His 305					Pro Asp			
cag aaa gag Gln Lys Glu		Phe Leu				His		
aaa tgg aca Lys Trp Thr				Pro Glu				
gtc aat gac Val Asn Asp 355	Ile Gln							
att tac cca Ile Tyr Pro 370								1116
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tta gaa gaa Leu Glu Glu 35	atg aat Met Asn	ttg cca Leu Pro	gga aga Gly Arg 40	tgg aaa Trp Lys	cca aaa Pro Lys 45	ttg a Leu I	ata ggg Ile Gly	144

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gga Gly	att Ile 50	Gly	ggt Gly	ttk Xaa	gtc Val	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	cct Pro	gta Val	192
	Ile		gga Gly													240
			ata Ile													288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
			gat Asp													384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	ttg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
			aag Lys													480
			aaa Lys													528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
			ccc Pro													624
			gat Asp													672
			gca Ala													720
			cag Gln													768
			cag Gln 260													816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gtc Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864

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	tct Ser 290		tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gag Glu 295	aaa Lys	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
	caa Gln															960
cag Glr	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
	tgg Trp															1056
	aat Asn															1104
	tat Tyr 370															1116
<21 <21	0 > 5: 1 > 1: 2 > DI 3 > Ho	116 NA	Immu	ınodi	.fici	lency	y Vii	cus ((HIV)							
<22	0> 1> Cl 2> (0 3> H))														
~~																
<22	1> CI 2> (2 3> Po	298).	(1	.116)		erse	Tra	nscr	ripta	ıse						
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<22 <22 <40 cct Pro 1	2> (2 3> Po 0> 52 cag	298). ortic atc Ile cta	(1 on of act Thr	.116) HIV ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp gct	caa Gln cta	cga Arg tta	ccc Pro	atc Ile 10	gtc Val gga	Thr	Ile gat	Lys	Ile 15 aca	Gly	48 96
<22 <22 <40 cct Pro 1 999 Gly	2> (2 3> Po 0> 5: cag Gln caa	298). ortic atc Ile cta Leu	act Thr aag Lys 20	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat	tgg Trp gct Ala	caa Gln cta Leu	cga Arg tta Leu gga	ccc Pro gat Asp 25	atc Ile 10 aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	Lys gat Asp 30 ata	Ile 15 aca Thr	Gly gta Val	
<22 <22 <40 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu	2> (2 3> Po 0> 5: cag Gln caa Gln	298). ortic atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35	(1 on of act Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40	ccc Pro gat Asp 25 aga Arg	atc Ile 10 aca Thr tgg Trp	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	gat Asp 30 ata Ile	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile	Gly gta Val ggg Gly	96

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cct Pro	gcc Ala	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	gat Asp	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
			ccc Pro 100													336
			gat Asp													384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	ctg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gat Asp	Gly 999	432
			aaa Lys													480
			aaa Lys													528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
			ccc Pro													624
			gat Asp													672
			gca Ala													720
			caa Gln													768
			caa Gln 260													816
			gac Asp													864
			tta Leu													912
			ctg Leu													960

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	aaa gaa Lys Glu														1008
	tgg aca Trp Thr														1056
	aat gac Asn Asp 355	Ile													1104
Ile 7	tat gca Tyr Ala 370														1116
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	> 52 caa atc Gln Ile														48
pro 0	caa atc	Thr	Leu 5 gaa	Trp	Gln cta	Arg	Pro gat	Leu 10 aca	Val gga	Thr gca	Ile gat	Lys	Xaa 15 aca	Gly	48 96
cct of Pro of 1 ggg of Gly of tta g	caa atc Gln Ile caa cta	Thr aag Lys 20 atg	Leu 5 gaa Glu aat	Trp gct Ala ttg	Gln cta Leu cca	Arg tta Leu gga	Pro gat Asp 25 aga	Leu 10 aca Thr	Val gga Gly aaa	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	Lys gat Asp 30 atr	Xaa 15 aca Thr	Gly gta Val	
ggg Gly G	caa atc Gln Ile caa cta Gln Leu gaa gaa Glu Glu	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met	Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn	gct Ala ttg Leu	Gln cta Leu cca Pro	Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta	Pro gat Asp 25 aga Arg	Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag	Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	gat Asp 30 atr Xaa	Xaa 15 aca Thr ata Ile	gta Val 9gg Gly ata	96
ggg Gly G	caa atc Gln Ile caa cta Gln Leu gaa gaa Glu Glu 35 att gga Ile Gly	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met ggt Gly	Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn ttt Phe cat	gct Ala ttg Leu atc Ile aaa	Cta Leu Cca Pro aaa Lys 55	tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val	gat Asp 25 aga Arg aga Arg	Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln tca	Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln	gat Asp 30 atr Xaa ata Ile	Xaa 15 aca Thr ata Ile ycc Xaa	Gly gta Val ggg Gly ata Ile	96 144
ggg a a Gly I gaa a Glu I 65 cct g	caa atc Gln Ile caa cta Gln Leu gaa gaa Glu Glu 35 att gga Ile Gly 50 atc tgt	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met ggt Gly gga Gly ata	Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn ttt Phe cat His aty	gct Ala ttg Leu atc Ile aaa Lys 70	Cta Leu Cca Pro aaa Lys 55 gct Ala	Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val ata Ile	Pro gat Asp 25 aga Arg aga Arg Gly ctg	Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln tca Ser atg	yal gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr gta Val 75 act	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta Leu cag	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln gta Val	gat Asp 30 atr Xaa ata Ile gga Gly	Xaa 15 aca Thr ata Ile ycc Xaa cct Pro	gta Val ggg Gly ata Ile aca Thr 80	96 144 192

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			Asp					aag Lys								384
		Lys						tgt Cys								432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aga Arg	att Ile	999 Gly 150	ccc Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	ata Ile	ttt Phe 160	480
								aga Arg								528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	gaa Glu	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	atr Xaa	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aaa Lys	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	car Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	Gly 999	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
								aaa Lys 265								816
car Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
								cat His								912
								ttt Phe								960
								atg Met								1008
								ctg Leu 345								1056

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gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa tta aat tgg gca agt cag .Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tay gca ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370	1116
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ggg caa cta aaa gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96
tta gaa gaa atg aat tta cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg Leu Glu Glu Met Asn Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144
gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gtg aga cag tat gat cag rta ccc ata Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Xaa Pro Ile 50 55 60	192
gaa att tgt gga cat aaa gct ata ggt aca gta tta gga tct aca Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Ala Ile Gly Thr Val Leu Val Gly Ser Thr 65 70 75 80	240
cct gtc aac ata att gga aga aat ctg ttg act cag ctt ggg tgc act Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Leu Thr Gln Leu Gly Cys Thr 85 90 95	288
tta aat ttt ccc att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 110	336
CCa gga atg gat ggc cca aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cca ttg aca gaa gaa Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu 115 120 125	384
aaa ata aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt aca gag atg gaa aag gaa ggg Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly 130 135 140	432

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	Ile											act Thr				480
												tta Leu				528
												gtt Val				576
												gta Val 205				624
												aaa Lys				672
												gag Glu				720
												aaa Lys				768
												cct Pro				816
												gat Asp 285				864
												ata Ile				912
												gac Asp				960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
												gac Asp				1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
		gca Ala											•			1116

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<21 <21	0 > 5 1 > 1 2 > D 3 > H	116 NA	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						
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Gly 999	caa Gln	cta Leu	aag Lys 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	yta Xaa	tta Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gac Asp 35	atg Met	gat Asp	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	gtg Val	144
								aga Arg								192
								ggt Gly								240
								ctg Leu								288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
						Lys		aaa Lys			Pro					384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	ctg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gat Asp	Gly	432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aag Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	gta Val	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528

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aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aac Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gag Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cac His 195	ccc Pro	gca Ala	ggg Gly	ata Ile	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aat Asn	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	act Thr	gta Val	cta Leu	624
gat Asp	gta Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttc Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	gaa Glu	gac Asp	ttc Phe	aga Arg	672
			gca Ala													720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctc Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
	_	_	caa Gln 260	_	_	_								_		816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cac His	aga Arg	ata Ile	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	rag Xaa	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
			cta Leu													960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
			gta Val 340													1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gly aaa	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tat Tyr 370															1116

<210> 55 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)

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<22		DS 0) IV P															
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase																	
cct		5 atc Ile															48
		cta Leu															96
		gaa Glu 35														1	144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aag Lys	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	gta Val	ctt Leu	gta Val	1	192
		tgt Cys														2	240
		aac Asn														2	288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	3	336
		atg Met 115															884
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	ata Ile	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	Gly ggg	4	132
		tca Ser														4	180
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	acc Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	5	528
		ctt Leu														5	576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	ccc Pro	gca Ala	ggg Gly	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	6	524

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						ttt Phe 215										672
						ata Ile										720
						gtg Val										768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttt Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
						atc Ile										864
						gag Glu 295										912
						tgg Trp										960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
						ata Ile										1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	tta Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
Ile		ccc Pro														1116
<210 <211 <212 <213	> 11 > DN	16 A	Immu	modi	fici	.ency	. Vir	rus (HIV)							
<220 <221 <222 <223	> CD > (0)														
<221 <222 <223	> (2	98).				erse	Tra	ınscr	ipta	ıse						

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cct		atc			tgg Trp											48
1				5			3		10				-,,	15	U -1	
					gct Ala											96
	_	_	_		ttg Leu								_			144
					atc Ile											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
					cca Pro											384
					gta Val											432
					ggg Gly 150		_							_		480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gat Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gta Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
					ggg Gly											624
					tat Tyr											672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttc Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720

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att aga tat Ile Arg Tyr											768
gca ata tto Ala Ile Phe	caa agc Gln Ser 260	agc atg Ser Met	Thr Ly	aa att ys Ile 55	tta Leu	gaa Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
caa aat cca Gln Asn Pro 275	Glu Ile										864
gga tct gad Gly Ser Asp 290											912
aga caa cat Arg Gln His 305											960
cag aaa gaa Gln Lys Glu											1008
aaa tgg aca Lys Trp Thr				eu Pro							1056
gtc aat gac Val Asn Asp 355	Ile Gln										1104
att tat cca Ile Tyr Pro 370											1116
<210> 57 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunod	ificiency	/ Virus	ı (HIV)							
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV P											
<221> CDS <222> (298) <223> Porti			e Trans	cripta	ıse						
<400> 57 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile 1											48
ggg caa cta Gly Gln Leu	atg gaa Met Glu 20	gtt cta Val Leu	Leu Ās	t aca p Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96

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						cca Pro										144
						aaa Lys 55										192
	Ile					gct Ala										240
						aga Arg										288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttc Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
						aaa Lys										384
						gaa Glu 135										432
						cct Pro										480
						agt Ser										528
						acs Xaa										576
						tta Leu										624
						ttt Phe 215										672
						ata Ile										720
						gtg Val										768
						atg Met										816

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caa aat Gln Asn														864
gga tct Gly Ser 290														912
aga caa Arg Gln 305														960
cag aaa Gln Lys														1008
aaa tgg Lys Trp		l Gln												1056
gtc aat Val Asn														1104
att tat Ile Tyr 370														1116
<210> 58 <211> 11 <212> DN <213> Hui	A	munodi	lfici	.ency	, Vii	rus ((HIV)							
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV) (2													
<221> CDS <222> (29 <223> Por	98)			erse	e Tra	ınscı	ripta	ıse						
<400> 58 cct caa a Pro Gln 1														48
ggg caa d Gly Gln I		Glu												96
tta gaa g Leu Glu G	gaa at Glu Me 35	g act Thr	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	Gly aga	144
gga att g Gly Ile 0 50	gga gg 31y Gl	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	car Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	ctc Leu	ata Ile	192

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gaa Glu 65	att Ile	tgt Cys	gga Gly	cat His	aaa Lys 70	gct Ala	ata Ile	ggt Gly	aca Thr	gta Val 75	tta Leu	gta Val	gga Gly	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	240
												atc Ile				288
												gta Val				336
		_	_			_	_					ttg Leu 125		_	_	384
												gag Glu				432
												act Thr				480
												tta Leu				528
												gtt Val				576
												gta Val 205				624
												aaa Lys				672
												gag Glu				720
												aaa Lys				768
												cct Pro				816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
												ata Ile				912

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305	cag Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	agg Arg 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cca Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	aag Lys	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gto Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tat Tyr 370															1116
<21 <21	0 > 5: 1 > 1: 2 > DI 3 > Hi	116 NA	Imm	unodi	lfici	ency	/ Vii	rus	(HIV)							
<22	0 > 1 > Cl 2 > ((3 > H)	0)														
<22	1> CI	20														
<22	2> (2 3> Po	298)				erse	: Tra	nscr	ripta	ıse						
<22 <22 <40 cct	2> (2	298) ortic 9 atc	on of	ctt	7 Rev tgg	caa	cga	ccc	tta	gtc	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	grg Xaa	48
<22 <22 <40 cct Pro 1	2> (2 3> Po 0> 59 caa	298) ortic 9 atc Ile cta	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp gct	caa Gln cta	cga Arg tta	ccc Pro	tta Leu 10	gtc Val gga	Thr	Ile gat	Lys gat	Ile 15 aca	Xaa gta	48 96
<22 <22 <40 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly	2> (2 3> Po 0> 59 caa Gln caa	298) ortic atc Ile cta Leu gaa	act Thr aaa Lys 20 ata	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu	tgg Trp gct Ala	caa Gln cta Leu cca	cga Arg tta Leu	ccc Pro gat Asp 25	tta Leu 10 aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	Lys gat Asp 30 atg	Ile 15 aca Thr	Xaa gta Val	
<22 <22 <40 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu	2> (2 3> Po 0> 59 caa Gln caa Gln	298) ortic atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35	act Thr aaa Lys 20 ata Ile	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro	cga Arg tta Leu 999 Gly 40 gta	ccc Pro gat Asp 25 aaa Lys	tta Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp maa Xaa 45	gat Asp 30 atg Met	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile	Xaa gta Val ggg Gly	96
<22 <22 <40 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu gga Gly	2> (23> Pc 3> Pc 0> 59 caa Gln caa Gln gaa Glu att Ile	298) ortic atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35 gga Gly	act Thr aaa Lys 20 ata Ile ggt Gly	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn ttt Phe	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu att	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro aaa Lys 55	cga Arg tta Leu 9gg Gly 40 gta Val	gat Asp 25 aaa Lys aga Arg	tta Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta	gat Asp maa Xaa 45 caa Gln	gat Asp 30 atg Met ata Ile	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile gcc Ala	yaa gta Val ggg Gly ata Ile	96 144

-107-

tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys		336
									caa Gln								384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	rta Xaa	gaa Glu 135	atc Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	Gly		432
	Ile								cca Pro								480
									tgg Trp 170								528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtc Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly		576 .
									aaa Lys								624
									ccc Pro								672
									ata Ile								720
									cag Gln 250								768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	agg Arg 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gar Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys		816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gtc Val	aty Xaa	tat Tyr 280	cag Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	tta Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val		864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	gta Val	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu		912
aga Arg 305	caa Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	agr Xaa 310	tgg Trp	Gly 999	ttt Phe	tmc Xaa	acg Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aag Lys	cat His 320		960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1	800.

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aaa to Lys T															1056
gtc aa Val As	at gac sn Asp 355	Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
ata ta Ile Ty 37	r Pro														1116
<210><211><212><212><213>	1116 DNA	Imm	unod:	lfici	iency	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)	,						
<220><221><222><223>	(0)														
<221> <222> <223>	(298)				/erse	e Tra	ansci	ripta	ase						
<400> cct ca Pro Gl	a atc														48
ggg ca Gly Gl															96
tta ga Leu Gl															144
gga at Gly Il 5															192
gaa at Glu Il 65															240
cct gt Pro Va															288
tta aa Leu As	t ttt n Phe	cct Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
cca gg Pro Gl															384

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aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
	Ile							aat Asn								480
								aga Arg								528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aar Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
								aag Lys								624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aag Lys 225	Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	acc Thr	aat Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	ccm Xaa	999 Gly 240	720
gtt Val	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tat Tyr 245	aat Asn	gta Val	ctt Leu	ccc Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	tat Tyr	tty Phe	caa Gln 260	tgt Cys	agy Xaa	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	aag Lys	cct Pro	ttc Phe 270	agg Arg	aaa Lys	816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	cac His	ata Ile	gtt Val	att Ile	ttt Phe 280	caa Gln	tat Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gac Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gca Ala	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gag Glu 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
aga Arg 305	caa Gln	cat His	ttg Leu	ttg Leu	agg Arg 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ctc Leu	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
								atg Met								1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cag Gln	ccc Pro	ata Ile	acg Thr	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104

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att tat gca ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370	1116
<210> 61 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<pre><400> 61 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aaa gat agg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Asp Arg 1</pre>	48
ggg gca agt aaa gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Ala Ser Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96
tta gaa gaa ata aat ttg cca ggg rag tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg Leu Glu Glu Ile Asn Leu Pro Gly Xaa Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144
gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aga cag tmt gat cag ata ccc gta Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Xaa Asp Gln Ile Pro Val 50 55 60	192
gaa att tgt gga cat aag gct ata ggt aca gta tta gta gga cct aca Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Ala Ile Gly Thr Val Leu Val Gly Pro Thr 65 70 75 80	240
cct gtc aac ata att gga aga aat ctg ttg act cag mtt ggt tgc act Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Leu Thr Gln Xaa Gly Cys Thr 85 90 95	288
tta aat ttt ccc atc agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 110	336
cca gga atg gat ggc cca aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cca tta aca gag gaa Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu 115 120 125	384
aaa ata aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt aca gaa atg gaa aag gaa ggg Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly 130 135 140	432
aaa att tca aaa att ggg cct gaa aat cca tac aat act cca ata ttt Lys Ile Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Ile Phe 145 150 160	480

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				aag Lys 165												528
				aag Lys												576
				gca Ala												624
				gca Ala												672
aag Lys 225	Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	ccc Pro	agt Ser	aca Thr	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
				tac Tyr 245												768
				agt Ser												816
				atg Met												864
				gag Glu												912
				ttg Leu												960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttt Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
				cag Gln												1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	tta Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tat Tyr 370															1116

<210> 62 <211> 1116

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	2> D 3> H		Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)							
<22	1> C 2> (0)	. (29 rote														
<22		298)	(on o			vers	e Tra	ansc	ript	ase							
cct	0> 6 caa Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	atc Ile 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gly aaa	48	
			aag Lys 20													96	
			atg Met													144	
			ggt Gly													192	
			gga Gly													240	
			ata Ile													288	
			ccc Pro 100													336	
			gat Asp													384	
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	Gly aaa	432	
			aaa Lys													480	
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aag Lys 165	aat Asn	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528	
			aat Asn 180													576	

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ata cca ca Ile Pro Hi 19	s Pro													624
gat gtg gg Asp Val Gl 210														672
aag tac ac Lys Tyr Th 225														720
rtt aga ta Xaa Arg Ty														768
tca ata tt Ser Ile Ph														816
cag aat cc Gln Asn Pr 27	o Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	trt Xaa 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gca tct ga Ala Ser As 290	c tta p Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gag Glu 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	ata Ile	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	cta Leu	912
aga caa ca Arg Gln Hi 305														960
cag aaa ga Gln Lys Gl	a cct u Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gar Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa tgg ac Lys Trp Th	a gta r Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc aat ga Val Asn As 35	p Ile													1104
att tac cc Ile Tyr Pro 370														1116
<210> 63 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	n Immu	nodi	fici	ency	Vir	us (HIV)							
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0). <223> HIV														

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<221> CDS <222> (298)...(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc gtt gtt aca gta agg ata ggg 48 Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Val Val Thr Val Arg Ile Gly gga cag cta acg gaa gct yta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta 96 Gly Gln Leu Thr Glu Ala Xaa Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val tta gaa gaa atg act ttg cca gga aaa tgg aaa cca aaa ata ata ggg 144 Leu Glu Glu Met Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys Trp Lys Pro Lys Ile Ile Gly ggr att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aga cag tat gat cac gta ctt gta 192 Xaa Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp His Val Leu Val gaa atc tgt gga cat aaa gct ata ggt aca gta tta ata gga cct aca 240 Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Ala Ile Gly Thr Val Leu Ile Gly Pro Thr ect gtc aac ata att gga aga aat ttg atg act cag ctt ggg ttc act 288 Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Met Thr Gln Leu Gly Phe Thr tta aat ttt cca att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag 336 Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 cca ggg atg gat ggc cca aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cca ttg mca gaa gaa 384 Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Xaa Glu Glu aaa ata aaa gca cta aca gaa att tgt aca gaa ttg gaa aag gaa gga Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Thr Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Leu Glu Lys Glu Gly 432 135 aaa att tca aga ata ggg cct gaa aat cca tac aat act cca ata ttt 480 Lys Ile Ser Arg Ile Gly Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Ile Phe gcc ata aag aag aaa aac ggt ayt agg tgg aga aaa tta gta gat ttc 528 Ala Ile Lys Lys Lys Asn Gly Xaa Arg Trp Arg Lys Leu Val Asp Phe aga gag cta aat aag aga act caa gac ttc tgg gaa gtt caa cta gga 576 Arg Glu Leu Asn Lys Arg Thr Gln Asp Phe Trp Glu Val Gln Leu Gly 185 ata cca cat cct gca gga cta aaa aag aac aaa tca gta aca gta ctg 624 Ile Pro His Pro Ala Gly Leu Lys Lys Asn Lys Ser Val Thr Val Leu 200 gat gtg ggt gat gca tat ttt tca gtt ccc tta cat gaa gac ttt aga 672 Asp Val Gly Asp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Val Pro Leu His Glu Asp Phe Arg 210

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												aca Thr		720
												gga Gly		768
												ttt Phe 270		816
												ttg Leu		864
												gag Glu		912
												gaa Glu		960
												cat His		1008
												agc Ser 350		1056
												gca Ala		1104
		cca Pro												1116
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<222	> CD)	(297 otea											
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cct		atc										aag Lys		48

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			cta Leu					96
			cca Pro					144
			aaa Lys 55					192
	_		gct Ala		_	_		240
			aga Arg					288
			cct Pro					336
			aaa Lys					384
			gaa Glu 135					432
			cct Pro					480
			agt Ser					528
			act Thr					576
			ttr Xaa					624
			ttt Phe 215					672
			ata Ile					720
			gtg Val					768

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gca ata Ala Ile															816
caa aat Gln Asn															864
gga tct Gly Ser 290	Asp														912
aga caa Arg Gln 305	cat His	ytg Xaa	ttg Leu	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aag Lys	aag Lys	cat His 320	960
cag aaa Gln Lys															1008
aaa tgg Lys Trp															1056
gtc aat Val Asn															1104
att tat Ile Tyr 370	_														1116
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<221> CI <222> (2 <223> Po	298).	-			erse	e Tra	ınscı	ipta	ıse						
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ggg cag Gly Gln	cta Leu	aag Lys 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	tta Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96
tta gaa Leu Glu	gac Asp 35	atc Ile	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	G1y 999	144

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gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	gtc Val	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	gag Glu	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	gta Val	ccc Pro	ata Ile	192
	Ile	tgt Cys														240
		aac Asn														288
		ttt Phe														336
		atg Met 115														384
		aaa Lys	_		_	_		_		_	_	_	_	_		432
		tca Ser														480
		aag Lys														528 [.]
		ctt Leu														576
		cat His 195														624
		ggt Gly														672
_	_	act Thr	= -				_	_								720
		tat Tyr														768
		ttc Phe														816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	att Ile	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864

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ĞĬy	Ser 290	gat Asp	ttg Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gag Glu 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	cta Leu	912
	gaa Glu															960
	aag Lys															1008
	tgg Trp															1056
	aat Asn															1104
	tat Tyr 370															1116
<21 <21	0> 60 1> 13 2> DI 3> Hi	116 NA	Immu	ınodi	.fici	.ency	, Vii	aus ((HIV)							
<22	0> 1> CI 2> (0 3> HI))														
<22	1> CI 2> (2 3> Po	298).				erse	: Tra	ınscr	ripta	ıse						
cct	0> 66 cag															
1	Gln	Ile	Thr	Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	ctt Leu 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	G1Y 333	48
1 999	Gln caa Gln	Ile	Thr	Leu 5 gaa	Trp	Gln	Arg	Pro gat	Leu 10 aca	Val gga	Thr gca	Ile gat	Lys gak	Ile 15 rca	Gly	48 96
1 ggg Gly tta	caa	. cta Leu	Thr aag Lys 20 atg	Leu 5 gaa Glu aat	Trp gct Ala ttg	Gln cta Leu cca	Arg tta Leu gga	Pro gat Asp 25	Leu 10 aca Thr	Val gga Gly	Thr gca Ala	Ile gat Asp	Lys gak Xaa 30 atg	Ile 15 rca Xaa	gta Val	
ggg Gly tta Leu	caa Gln gaa	cta Leu gaa Glu 35	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met	Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn	Trp gct Ala ttg Leu	Cta Leu Cca Pro	tta Leu gga Gly 40	gat Asp 25 aga Arg	Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp car	Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	Lys gak Xaa 30 atg Met	Ile 15 rca Xaa ata Ile	gta Val ggg Gly ata	96

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					gga Gly											288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
					cca Pro											384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gca Ala	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
					999 Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
					aga Arg											576
					gjå aaa											624
					tat Tyr											672
aar Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	aca Thr	wac Xaa 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	krc Xaa 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	yyt Xaa	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tcm Xaa 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	mam Xaa 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	ayg Xaa	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	att Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
					gtt Val											864
					ata Ile											912
agg Arg 305	caa Gln	cat His	ttg Leu	ttg Leu	agg Arg 310	tgg Trp	ggr Xaa	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	ara Xaa	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960

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Gln	aaa Lys	gag Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
				cag Gln												1056
				cag Gln												1104
		gca Ala														1116
<21 <21	0 > 6 1 > 1 2 > D 3 > H	119 NA	Immı	ınodi	lfici	iency	/ Vii	rus	(HIV)	i						
<22	1> Cl 2> (0)	. (297 rotea													
<22		298)		119) HIV		rerse	: Tra	ansci	ipta	se						
cct		atc		ctt Leu 5		caa	cga	cca	ata	gtc						48
cct Pro 1 999	caa Gln caa	atc Ile cta	Thr	Leu	Trp	caa Gln cta	cga Arg tta	cca Pro gat	ata Ile 10	gtc Val gga	Thr gca	Ile gat	Lys gat	Ile 15 aca	Gly gta	48 96
cct Pro 1 999 Gly cta	caa Gln caa Gln gaa	atc Ile cta Leu	Thr aag Lys 20 atg	Leu 5 gaa	Trp gct Ala ttg	caa Gln cta Leu cca	cga Arg tta Leu gga	cca Pro gat Asp 25	ata Ile 10 aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	Lys gat Asp 30 atg	Ile 15 aca Thr	Gly gta Val	
cct Pro 1 999 Gly cta Leu	caa Gln caa Gln gaa Glu	atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met	Leu 5 gaa Glu aat	gct Ala ttg Leu	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta	cca Pro gat Asp 25 aga Arg	ata Ile 10 aca Thr tgg Trp	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	gat Asp 30 atg Met	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile	Gly gta Val ggg Gly	96
cct Pro 1 ggg Gly cta Leu gga Gly	caa Gln caa Gln gaa Glu att Ile 50 atc	cta Leu gaa Glu 35 gga Gly	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met Gly ggt Gly	Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn	gct Ala ttg Leu aty Xaa	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro aaa Lys 55	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val	cca Pro gat Asp 25 aga Arg aga Arg	ata Ile 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln aca	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln	gat Asp 30 atg Met ata Ile	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile tcc Ser	gta Val 999 Gly ata Ile	96 144
cct Pro 1 999 Gly cta Leu 99a Gly 9aa Glu 65	caa Gln caa Gln gaa Glu att Ile 50 atc Ile	cta Leu gaa Glu 35 gga Gly tgt Cys	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met ggt Gly ggg Gly ata	Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn ttt Phe cat	gct Ala ttg Leu aty Xaa aaa Lys 70	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro aaa Lys 55 gtt Val	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val aca Thr	gat Asp 25 aga Arg aga Arg	ata Ile 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr gtg Val 75 act	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta Leu cag	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln ata Ile	Lys gat Asp 30 atg Met ata Ile gga Gly	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile tcc Ser cct Pro	Gly gta Val ggg Gly ata Ile aca Thr 80 act	96 144 192

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			gat Asp												gaa Glu	384
		Lys	gca Ala													432
			aaa Lys													480
			aaa Lys													528
			aat Asn 180													576
			ccc Pro													624
			gat Asp													672
			gca Ala													720
			cag Gln													768
			caa Gln 260													816
			gac Asp	_	_					_	_	_	_		_	864
			tta Leu													912
aga Arg 305	gaa Glu	cat His	cta Leu	ttr Xaa	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aar Lys	aar Lys	yat Xaa 320	960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ytc Xaa	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
			gta Val 340													1056

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gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tat cca ggg att Ile Tyr Pro Gly Ile 370	1119
<210> 68 <211> 1119 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1119) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<pre><400> 68 cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15</pre>	48
gga caa cta aaa gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96
tta gaa gaa atg aat ttg cca ggg aaa tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg Leu Glu Glu Met Asn Leu Pro Gly Lys Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144
gga atc gga gga ttt atc aaa gta aga cag tat gag cag ata cac ata Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Glu Gln Ile His Ile 50 55 60	192
gaa atc tgt ggg cat aaa gct ata ggt aca gtr tta ata gga ccc aca Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Ala Ile Gly Thr Xaa Leu Ile Gly Pro Thr 65 70 75 80	240
cct gtc aac ata att gga aga aat ctg ttg act cag att ggc tgc act Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Cys Thr 85 90 95	288
tta aat ttt ccc att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 110	336
CCa gga atg gat ggc cCa aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cCa ttg aCa gaa gag Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu 115 120 125	384
aaa ata aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt aca gaa atg gaa aag gaa gga Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly 130 135 140	432

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aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gtt Val	ttt Phe 160	480
	ata Ile															528
	gaa Glu															576
	cca Pro															624
	gtg Val 210															672
	tat Tyr															720
	aga Arg															768
	ata Ile															816
	aat Asn															864
	tct Ser 290															912
	caa Gln															960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctc Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
	tgg Trp															1056
	aat Asn															1104
	tat Tyr 370															1119

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<21 <21	0 > 6 1 > 1 2 > D 3 > H	119 NA	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)						
<22	0> 1> C 2> (3> H	0)														
<22		298)		1119 f HI		vers	e Tra	ansc:	ripta	ase						
cct	0> 6: cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	cty Xaa 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gly ggg	48
						mta Xaa										96
						cca Pro										144
						aaa Lys 55										192
						gct Ala										240
						aga Arg										288
						cct Pro										336
						aga Arg		Lys			Pro					384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	ttg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
						cct Pro										480
						agt Ser										528

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													caa Gln 190			576
													aca Thr			624
													gac Asp			672
													aca Thr			720
													gga Gly			768
													ttt Phe 270			816
													ttg Leu			864
													gag Glu			912
_			_	_								_	aaa Lys			960
													cac His			1008
													agc Ser 350			1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	tta Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gcg Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
			Gly ggg													1119

<210> 70

<211> 1119 <212> DNA

<213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)

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<221> CDS <222> (0)...(297) <223> HIV Protease <221> CDS <222> (298)...(1119) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc cty gtc kca ata aag gta ggr 48 Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Xaa Val Xaa Ile Lys Val Xaa ggg caa mta aag gaa gct yta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta 96 Gly Gln Xaa Lys Glu Ala Xaa Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val tta gaa gaa atg aat ttg cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg 144 Leu Glu Glu Met Asn Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aaa cag tat gat cag gta arc ata 192 Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Lys Gln Tyr Asp Gln Val Xaa Ile gaa atc tgt gga cat aaa gct ata ggt aca gta tta ata gga cct aca Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Ala Ile Gly Thr Val Leu Ile Gly Pro Thr 240 cct gtc aac ata att gga aga aay ctg ttg aca cag att ggt tgy act 288 Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Cys Thr tta aat ttt ccc att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag 336 Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 cca gga atg gat ggc cca ara gty aaa caa tgg cca ttg aca gaa gaa 384 Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Xaa Xaa Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu 115 120 aaa ata aar gca tta atg gaa att tgt gca gay atg gaa aag gaa ggr 432 Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Met Glu Ile Cys Ala Asp Met Glu Lys Glu Xaa aaa att tca aaa att ggg cct gaa aat cca tac aat act cca gta ttt Lys Ile Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Val Phe 480 gcy ata aag aaa aaa gac agc act aaa tgg aga aaa tta gta gat ttc 528 Xaa Ile Lys Lys Lys Asp Ser Thr Lys Trp Arg Lys Leu Val Asp Phe 170 aga gaa ctt aat aag aaa act caa gac ttt tgg gaa gtc caa tta gga 576 Arg Glu Leu Asn Lys Lys Thr Gln Asp Phe Trp Glu Val Gln Leu Gly 185 624 ata cca cat ccy gca ggg tta aaa aag aac aaa tca gta aca gta ttg Ile Pro His Xaa Ala Gly Leu Lys Lys Asn Lys Ser Val Thr Val Leu

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gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccy Xaa	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aaa Lys 225	tay Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acm Xaa 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aat Asn 235	aat Asn	gca Ala	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
									cag Gln 250							768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	rar Xaa	816
cag Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gay Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
									aga Arg							912
									acc Thr							960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	ccc Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	car Gln	ccc Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ttg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val									aaa Lys							1104
			Gly 999													1119
<210 <211 <212 <213	> 11 > DN	19 A	Immu	nodi	fici	ency	Vir	us (HIV)							
<220 <221 <222 <223	> CD > (0)														
<221 <222 <223	> (2	98).	(1 n of	119) HIV	Rev	erse	Tra	nscr	ipta	se						

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cct		atc							atc Ile 10							4.8	ì
61 y 99 g	gca Ala	aat Asn	aaa Lys 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	tta Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96	;
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aag Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	gtg Val	144	:
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	agc Ser	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	caa Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	ccc Pro	ata Ile	192	
gaa Glu 65	atc Ile	tgc Cys	gga Gly	cgt Arg	aaa Lys 70	gtt Val	gta Val	ggt Gly	tca Ser	gta Val 75	tta Leu	ata Ile	gga Gly	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	240	
									ttg Leu 90							288	
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336	
									caa Gln							384	
									aca Thr							432	
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	aca Thr	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	ccg Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	ata Ile	ttt Phe 160	480	
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aar Lys 165	aac Asn	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gac Asp 175	ttc Phe	528	
									ttc Phe							576	
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	cct Pro	gca Ala	Gly 999	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624	
Asp	Val 210	Gly	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Phe 215	Ser	Ile	ccc Pro	Leu	Asp 220	Lys	Asp	Phe	Arg	672	
aar Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	acg Thr	aat Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720	

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att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tat Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
	ata Ile															816
caa Gln	aat Asn	ccc Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	ctt Leu	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gag Glu 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gag Glu	cta Leu	912
	caa Gln															960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	ccc Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atgʻ Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
	tgg Trp															1056
	aat Asn															1104
	tat Tyr 370															1119
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<222)> .> CD !> (0 !> HI)														
<222	.> CD !> (2 !> Po	98).			Rev	erse	Tra	ınscr	ipta	se		٠				
cct	> 72 cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	cty Xaa 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	atc Ile 15	gly aaa	48
	caa Gln															96

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ata Ile	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	ggg	144
					rtc Xaa											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
					cca Pro											384
					gta Val											432
					999 Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
					aga Arg											576
					ggg ggg											624
					tat Tyr											672
					acc Thr 230											720
					aat Asn											768
					agc Ser											816

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caa aat cca gaa Gln Asn Pro Glu 275	ata gtt a Ile Val I	itc tat caa le Tyr Gln 280	tac atg gat Tyr Met Asp	gat ttg ta Asp Leu Ty 285	it gta 864 or Val									
ggg tct gac tta Gly Ser Asp Leu 290	Glu Ile G	gg cag cat Sly Gln His 195	aga aca aaa Arg Thr Lys 300	ata gag ga Ile Glu Gl	a ctg 912 u Leu									
aga cga cat ctg Arg Arg His Leu 305														
cag aaa gaa ccc Gln Lys Glu Pro					o Asp									
aaa tgg aca gta Lys Trp Thr Val 340	caa cct a Gln Pro I	ta gtg cta le Val Leu 345	cca gag aaa Pro Glu Lys	gac agc to Asp Ser Tr 350	g act 1056 p Thr									
gtc aat gac ata Val Asn Asp Ile 355	cag aag t Gln Lys L	ta gtg gga eu Val Gly 360	aag tta aat Lys Leu Asn	tgg gca ag Trp Ala Se 365	rt cag 1104 er Gln									
ata tac gca ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370					1119									
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ggg cag cta aag Gly Gln Leu Lys 20	gaa gct c Glu Ala L	ta tta gat eu Leu Asp 25	aca gga gca Thr Gly Ala	gat aat ac Asp Asn Th 30	a gta 96 r Val									
tta gaa gaa atg Leu Glu Glu Met 35	aat tta co Asn Leu P	cg gga aga ro Gly Arg 40	tgg aaa cca Trp Lys Pro	aaa atg at Lys Met Il 45	a ggg 144 e Gly									
gga att gga ggt Gly Ile Gly Gly 50	Phe Ile L	aa gta aga ys Val Arg 55	cag tat gat Gln Tyr Asp 60	cag rta co Gln Xaa Pr	c ata 192 o Ile									

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								ggt Gly								240
								ctg Leu								288
								gat Asp 105								336
								aaa Lys								384
								tgt Cys								432
								aat Asn								480
								aaa Lys								528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
								gtt Val								672
								agt Ser								720
_	_		_					ccc Pro								768
								aaa Lys 265								816
cag Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tac Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gac Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
								cat His								912

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305 310 315 320	960													
cag aaa gaa cca cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggk tat gaa ctc cat cct gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Xaa Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008													
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aar gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056													
gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104													
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<pre><223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 74 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag gtc ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly 1</pre>	96													
<pre><223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 74 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag gtc ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly 1</pre>	96 144													

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						cct Pro										336
						aaa Lys										384
		Lys				gaa Glu 135										432
						cct Pro										480
						agt Ser										528
						act Thr										576
						tta Leu										624
						ttt Phe 215										672
						ata Ile										720
						gtg Val										768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	agg Arg	aaa Lys	816
						atc Ile										864
						999 Gly 295										912
						tgg Trp										960
						ctt Leu										1008

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				Gln				ctg Leu 345								1056
			Ile					gga Gly								1104
		gca Ala														1116
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								cca Pro 25								96
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								aat Asn								192
								aaa Lys								240
aat Asn	aar Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln 85	gat Asp	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val 90	caa Gln	tta Leu	gga Gly	ata Ile	cca Pro 95	cat His	288
								tca Ser 105								336
gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr 115	ttt Phe	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccy Xaa	tta Leu 120	gat Asp	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg 125	aag Lys	tat Tyr	act Thr	384
gca Ala	ttt Phe 130	acc Thr	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile 135	aac Asn	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro 140	ggg Gly	att Ile	agr Xaa	tat Tyr	432

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	tac Tyr															48	0
	agt Ser															52	8
	ata Ile															57	6
tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile 195	gag Glu	gag Glu	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr 200	aaa Lys	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu 205	agr Xaa	vrg Xaa	cat His	62	4
	tta Leu 210															67	2
cct Pro 225	cca Pro	ttt Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met 230	ggt Gly	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His 235	cct Pro	gat Asp	aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr 240	72	0
	cag Gln															76	8
	cag Gln															81	6
ggg Gly																81	9
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<222)> L> CE 2> (0 3> Po)	•	•	7 Rev	rerse	· Tra	ınscr	ripta	ıse							
CCC)> 76 att Ile	agt														4	В
	ggc Gly															90	5
gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val 35	gaa Glu	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu 40	atg Met	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly 45	aaa Lys	att Ile	tca Ser	144	4

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			cct Pro													192
			agt Ser													240
			act Thr													288
			tta Leu 100		_				_		_	_	_			336
			ttt Phe													384
			atn Xaa													432
			gtg Val													480
			atg Met													528
			atc Ile 180													576
			gga Gly													624
			tgg Trp													672
cct Pro 225	Pro	ttt Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met 230	ggc Gly	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His 235	cct Pro	gat Asp	aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr 240	720
			ata Ile													768
ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu 260	gtg Val	gga Gly	aaa Lys	tta Leu	aat Asn 265	tgg Trp	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	ata Ile 270	tat Tyr	gca Ala	816
ggg ggg										•						819

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<21 <21	0 > 7 1 > 1 2 > D 3 > H	116	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						
<22	1> C 2> (DS 0) IV P														
<22		DS 298) orti				vers	e Tr	ansc:	ript	ase						
cct		atc													ggg Gly	48
		cta Leu														96
		gac Asp 35														144
		gga Gly														192
gaa Glu 65	atc Ile	tgc Cys	gga Gly	cat His	aaa Lys 70	gct Ala	gta Val	ggt Gly	aaa Lys	gta Val 75	tta Leu	gta Val	gga Gly	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	240
		aac Asn														288
		ttt Phe														336
		atg Met 115			Pro	Lys	Val		Gln	Trp	Pro					384
		aaa Lys														432
		tca Ser														480
gct Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	aac Asn	agt Ser	act Thr	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp	ttc Phe	528

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_	_				_	_		gac Asp 185					_			576
								aag Lys								624
								gtt Val								672
			_					agt Ser								720
								cca Pro								768
								aaa Lys 265								816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gtg Val	864
		_		_			_	cat His	_					_	_	912
_			_	_	_			ttt Phe	_			_				960
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_	tat Tyr 370	-														1116

<210> 78 <211> 1122 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)

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<22		0)	. (29 rote													
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						cta Leu										96
						cca Pro										144
						aaa Lys 55										192
						gtt Val										240
cct Pro	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	ctt Leu	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
						cct Pro										336
						aga Arg										384
						gaa Glu 135										432
						cct Pro										480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	arg Xaa	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gaa Glu	agc Ser	tct Ser	agc Ser	tct Ser 170	aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu 175	gta Val	528
gat Asp	ttc Phe	aga Arg	gaa Glu 180	ctt Leu	aat Asn	aar Lys	aga Arg	act Thr 185	caa Gln	gac Asp	ttt Phe	ttk Xaa	gaa Glu 190	gtt Val	caa Gln	576
ta Leu	Gly	ata Ile 195	cca Pro	cat His	ccc Pro	gca Ala	999 Gly	tta Leu	aag Lys	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 205	tca Ser	gya Xaa	aca Thr	624

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rta ttg Xaa Leu 210	Asp														672
ttc agg Phe Arg 225															720
cca ggg Pro Gly	att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr 245	cag Gln	tac Tyr	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu 250	cca Pro	cag Gln	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys 255	gga Gly	768
tca cca Ser Pro															816
aga aaa Arg Lys															864
tat gta Tyr Val 290	Gly	tct Ser	gay Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu 295	ata Ile	gag Glu	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg 300	ata Ile	aaa Lys	ata Ile	gag Glu	912
gaa ctg Glu Leu 305	aga Arg	caa Gln	yat Xaa	ytg Xaa 310	tgg Trp	arg Xaa	tgg Trp	ggr Xaa	ttt Phe 315	tac Tyr	aca Thr	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys 320	960
aaa cat Lys His	cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu 325	cct Pro	cca Pro	ttc Phe	cat His	tgg Trp 330	atg Met	ggt Gly	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu 335	cat His	1008
cct gat Pro Asp	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 340	aca Thr	gta Val	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile 345	gtg Val	ctg Leu	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys 350	gac Asp	agc Ser	1056
tgg act Trp Thr	gtc Val 355	aat Asn	gac Asp	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys 360	tta Leu	gtg Val	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu 365	aat Asn	tgg Trp	gca Ala	1104
agt cag Ser Gln 370															1122
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			aag Lys 20													96
ttc Phe	gaa Glu	gac Asp 35	ctg Leu	gat Asp	tta Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	agg Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	ggg Gly	144
			ggt Gly													192
			G1y 999													240
			ata Ile													288
			ccc Pro 100													336
			gat Asp													384
			gca Ala													432
			aaa Lys													480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aag Lys 165	aac Asn	agt Ser	aat Asn	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
			aat Asn 180													576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	ccc Pro	gca Ala	gly ggg	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aag Lys	tca Ser	ata Ile 205	aca Thr	gta Val	tta Leu	624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttc Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	gaa Glu	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	aca Thr	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720

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att Ile													768
gca Ala													816
caa a Gln													864
gga (Gly :													912
aga (Arg (305													960
cag a													1008
aaa t Lys :													1056
gtc a													1104
att t Ile 1													1116
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Gly G													96

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								aga Arg								144
								aga Arg								192
gaa Glu 65	Ile	tgt Cys	gga Gly	cat His	aaa Lys 70	gct Ala	ata Ile	ggt Gly	aca Thr	gta Val 75	tta Leu	gta Val	gga Gly	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	240
	_					_		ctg Leu	_		_			_		288
								gaa Glu 105								336
								aaa Lys								384
								tgt Cys								432
								aat Asn								480
_		_			_	-		aaa Lys		_			_	_		528
								gat Asp 185								57 <u>6</u>
								aag Lys								624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttc Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	gaa Glu	gac Asp	ttc Phe	aga Arg	672
								agt Ser								720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
								aaa Lys 265								816

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caa aa Gln As	t cca n Pro 275	Asp	ata Ile	gtc Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga tc Gly Se 29	r Asp														912
aga ca Arg Gl 305	a cat n His	ttg Leu	ttg Leu	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	gly aaa	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag aa Gln Ly															1008
aaa tg Lys Tr	g aca p Thr	gtg Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	tta Leu 345	ccg Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc aa Val As	t gac n Asp 355	Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
att tad Ile Ty: 37	r Pro														1119
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<221> (<222> (<223> I	(298)				erse	: Tra	nscr	ipta	ıse						
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ggg caa Gly Glr															96
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gga att Gly Ile 50	Gly														192

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	Ile							ggt Gly								240
								ctg Leu								288
								gaa Glu 105								336
								aaa Lys								384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	ttg Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
								aat Asn								480
gct Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aar Lys 165	gat Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
								gtt Val								672
								agt Ser								720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	caa Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	caa Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cca Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gtc Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gga Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	yta Xaa	912

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305 310 315 320	960
cag aaa gaa cct cca ttt ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cct gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata cag ctg cca gaa aag gaa agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Gln Leu Pro Glu Lys Glu Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056
gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tat gca ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370	1116
<210> 82 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
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<222> (298)(1116)	48
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 82 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca gta aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Val Lys Ile Gly</pre>	4 8 96
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 82 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca gta aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Val Lys Ile Gly 1</pre>	
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 82 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca gta aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Val Lys Ile Gly 1</pre>	96
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 82 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca gta aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Val Lys Ile Gly 1</pre>	96 144

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												cca Pro					336
	cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
	aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	Gly ggg	432
	aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480
	gcc Ala	ata Ile	aaa Lys	aag Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aag Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
												gaa Glu					576
												tca Ser					624
•	gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gam Xaa	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
	aar Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	gta Val	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
												tgg Trp					768
	gca Ala	ata Ile	ttt Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
	caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tay Tyr 280	cag Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
												aaa Lys 300					912
	aga Arg 305	cag Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
												gaa Glu					1008

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				Gln				ctg Leu 345								1056
gty Xaa	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttr Xaa	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gcc Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
		gca Ala											·			1116
<21 <21	0> 8 1> 1 2> D 3> H	116 NA	Imm	unod:	ific:	iency	γ Vi:	rus	(HIV))						
<22	1> C 2> (DS 0) IV P:														
<22		298)				/erse	e Tra	ansci	ripta	ase						
cct	0> 8 cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	cca Pro	ctc Leu 10	gtc Val	gca Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gly ggg	48
				Glu				gat Asp 25								96
								aaa Lys								144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	caa Gln	gta Val	ccc Pro	ata Ile	192
								ggt Gly								240
cct Pro	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	ctt Leu	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384

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		Lys											aag Lys			432
	Ile												cca Pro			480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	agg Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttt Phe	528
													caa Gln 190			576
													aca Thr			624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
													aca Thr			720
													gga Gly			768
gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ccc Pro	ttc Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
													tta Leu			864
													gag Glu			912
													aaa Lys			960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	ccc Pro	cca Pro 325	ttt Phe	ctc Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
													agc Ser 350			1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	tta Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104

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att tat cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370	1116
<210> 84 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<pre><400> 84 cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc att gtc aca ata aaa gta ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly 1</pre>	48
ggg caa cta atg gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Met Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96
tta gaa gac ata aat ttg cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa ata ata ggg Leu Glu Asp Ile Asn Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Ile Ile Gly 35 40 45	144
gga att ggt ggt ttt gtc aaa gtg aga cag tat gat cag gta ccc ata Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Val Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Val Pro Ile 50 55 60	192
gaa atc tgt gga cat aaa gtt ata ggt aca gta tta gta gga cct aca Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Val Ile Gly Thr Val Leu Val Gly Pro Thr 65 70 75 80	240
cct acc aac gta gtt gga aga aat ctg atg act cag att ggc tgc acy Pro Thr Asn Val Val Gly Arg Asn Leu Met Thr Gln Ile Gly Cys Xaa 85 90 95	288
tta aat ttt cct att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 110	336
cca gga atg gat ggc cca aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cca ttg acg gaa gaa Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu 115 120 125	384
aaa ata aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt aca gaa ctg gaa aag gat gga Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Gly 130 135 140	432
aaa att tca aaa att ggg cct gaa aat cca tat aat act cca ata ttt Lys Ile Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Ile Phe 145 150 155 160	480

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gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aag Lys 165	aac Asn	agt Ser	gat Asp	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aar Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	cct Pro	gca Ala	Gly 999	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aat Asn	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624
gat Asp	ata Ile 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	att Ile	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttt Phe	agg Arg	672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttc Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
gtt Val	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aag Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agc Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	acc Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
cag Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tgc Cys 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctr Xaa	912
agg Arg 305	aat Asn	yat Xaa	ctg Leu	tgg Trp	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	tac Tyr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tat Tyr 320	960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
			gta Val 340													1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	tta Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tat Tyr 370															1116

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	2 > D 3 > H		Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)						
<22	1 > C 2 > (0)	.(29 rote													
<22		298)	(: on o:			vers	e Tra	ansc:	ripta	ase						
cct		atc	act Thr													48
			aag Lys 20													96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	999 Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	ggg Gly	144
			ggt Gly													192
			gga Gly													240
			ata Ile													288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aga Arg	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gag Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	ggr Xaa	432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aar Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aag Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn	aaa Lys	ara Xaa	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln	tta Leu	gga Gly	576

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							aaa Lys 200						624
							tca Ser						672
							cct Pro						720
							ctt Leu						768
							aca Thr						816
							tay Tyr 280						864
							cag Gln						912
aga Arg 305							gly aaa						960
cag Gln													1008
aaa Lys													1056
gtm Xaa													1104
atc Ile										•			1116
<210 <211 <212 <213	> 11 > DN	.16 IA	Immu	ınodi	.fici	.ency	, Vir	rus (HIV)				
<220 <221 <222 <223	> CD > (0)											

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<221> CDS <222> (298)...(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc atc gtc aca gta aag ata ggg 48 Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Val Lys Ile Gly ggg cac aca acg gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta 96 Gly His Thr Thr Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 tta gaa gaa atg aat ttg cca ggg aga tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata gga 144 Leu Glu Glu Met Asn Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aga cag tat gag cag gta ccc ata 192 Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Glu Gln Val Pro Ile gaa ttc tgt gga cat aaa act gta ggt aca gta tta ata gga cct aca 240 Glu Phe Cys Gly His Lys Thr Val Gly Thr Val Leu Ile Gly Pro Thr cct gtc aac ata att gga aga aat ctg atg act cag att ggt tgt act 288 Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Met Thr Gln Ile Gly Cys Thr tta aat ttt ccc att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag 336 Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 cca gga atg gat ggg ccc aaa gtt aaa cca tgg cca ttg aca gaa aga 384 Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Pro Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Arg aaa aat aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt tcc gaa atg gaa aaa gga agg 432 Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Ser Glu Met Glu Lys Gly Arg 135 130 aaa att tca aaa att ggg cct gag aat cca tac aat act cca gta ttt 480 Lys Ile Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Val Phe gcc ata aag aaa aag aac agt act aga tgg aga aaa tta gta gat ttc 528 Ala Ile Lys Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr Arg Trp Arg Lys Leu Val Asp Phe 165 aga gaa ctt aat aaa aga act caa gac ttc tgg gaa gtt cag tta gga 576 Arg Glu Leu Asn Lys Arg Thr Gln Asp Phe Trp Glu Val Gln Leu Gly 185 ata cca cat ccc gca ggg tta aaa aag aac aaa tca gta aca gta ctg 624 Ile Pro His Pro Ala Gly Leu Lys Lys Asn Lys Ser Val Thr Val Leu 200 672 gat gta ggt gat gca tat ttt tca gtt ccc tta gat gaa gaa ttc agg Asp Val Gly Asp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Val Pro Leu Asp Glu Glu Phe Arg

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		act Thr														720
		tat Tyr														768
		ttc Phe														816
		cca Pro 275														864
		gat Asp														912
		cat His														960
		gaa Glu														1008
		aca Thr														1056
		gat Asp 355														1104
		cca Pro														1116
<211 <212	> 87 > 11 > DN > Hu	16	Immu	nodi	fici	ency	· Vir	us (HIV)							
<222	> CD > (0	s) V Pr		-												
<222		S 98). rtio			' Rev	erse	Tra	nscr	ipta	se						
<400 cct Pro 1	cag	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	ctc Leu 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gag Glu	48

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											gca Ala					96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	tca Ser	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	Gly	144
											gat Asp 60					192
											tta Leu					240
											cag Gln					288
											cca Pro					336
											cca Pro					384
											atg Met 140					432
											aat Asn					480
											aaa Lys					528
											gaa Glu					576
											tca Ser					624
											gat Asp 220					672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
gtt Val	aga Arg	tat Tyr	car Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aag Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768

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gca ata ttc caa agc agc atg aca aaa atc tta gag cct ttt agg aaa Ala Ile Phe Gln Ser Ser Met Thr Lys Ile Leu Glu Pro Phe Arg Lys 260 265 270	816
caa aat cca gat ata gtt atc tat caa tac atg gat gac ttr tat gta Gln Asn Pro Asp Ile Val Ile Tyr Gln Tyr Met Asp Asp Xaa Tyr Val 275 280 285	864
gga tct gac tta gaa ata ggg car cat aga aca aaa ata gag gaa ttg Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Gln His Arg Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu Leu 290 295 300	912
aga caa cat ctg ttg aag tgg gga tta acc aca cca gac aaa aaa cat Arg Gln His Leu Leu Lys Trp Gly Leu Thr Thr Pro Asp Lys Lys His 305 310 315 320	960
cag aaa gaa cct cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cct gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056
gtc aat gat ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa tta aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tat gca ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370	1116
<210> 88 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	
<400> 88 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc atc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15	48
ggg caa cta agg raa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Arg Xaa Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96
tta gaa gac ata gaa ttg cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg Leu Glu Asp Ile Glu Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144

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		Gly						aga Arg								192
	Ile							ggt Gly								240
								ctg Leu								288
								gaa Glu 105								336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	gaa Glu	gca Ala	tta Leu	atr Xaa	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	gma Xaa	ttt Phe	ttg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
								aat Asn								480
								aaa Lys								528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aaa Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
								aag Lys								624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	att Ile	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	agg Arg	672
								agt Ser								720
								cca Pro								768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttt Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	ccc Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aag Lys	816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	twt Xaa 280	caw Xaa	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864

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290			Lys His	agg gaa Arg Glu					912
aga caa cat Arg Gln His 305									960
cag aaa gaa Gln Lys Glu		Phe Leu							1008
aaa tgg aca Lys Trp Thi	gta cag Val Gln 340	cct ata Pro Ile	gtg ctg Val Leu 345	cca gaa Pro Glu	aaa gac Lys Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc aat gad Val Asn Asp 355	lle Gln								1104
att tat gca Ile Tyr Ala 370									1116
<210> 89 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunod	ificienc	y Virus	(HIV)					
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV F									
<221> CDS <222> (298))							
<223> Porti	on of HI		e Transc	riptase					
	act ctt	V Revers tgg caa	cga ccc	ctc gtc					48
<223> Porti <400> 89 cct cag ato Pro Gln Ile	act ctt Thr Leu 5	V Revers tgg caa Trp Gln gct cta	cga ccc Arg Pro	ctc gtc Leu Val 10	Thr Ile	Lys	Ile 15 aca	Gly	48 96
<223> Porti <400> 89 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa cta	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 atg agt Met Ser	V Revers tgg caa Trp Gln gct cta Ala Leu ttg cca	cga ccc Arg Pro tta gat Leu Asp 25 ggg aga	ctc gtc Leu Val 10 aca gga Thr Gly	Thr Ile gca gat Ala Asp cca aaa	Lys gat Asp 30 atg	Ile 15 aca Thr	Gly gta Val	
<223> Porti <400> 89 cct cag atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa cta Gly Gln Leu tta gaa gaa Leu Glu Glu	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 atg agt Met Ser	tgg caa Trp Gln gct cta Ala Leu ttg cca Leu Pro	cga ccc Arg Pro tta gat Leu Asp 25 ggg aga Gly Arg 40 gta aga	ctc gtc Leu Val 10 aca gga Thr Gly tgg aaa Trp Lys	Thr Ile gca gat Ala Asp cca aaa Pro Lys 45 gat cag	Lys gat Asp 30 atg Met	lle 15 aca Thr ata Ile	gta Val ggg Gly	96

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					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
					gta Val											432
					999 Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
					aaa Lys											576
					Gly ggg											624
					tat Tyr											672
					acc Thr 230											720
					aat Asn											768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttt Phe	caa Gln 260	cat His	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
					gtt Val											864
					ata Ile											912
					aag Lys 310											960

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01								atg Met								1008
								ctg Leu 345								1056
			Ile					gga Gly								1104
		gca Ala														1116
<21 <21	0> 9 1> 1 2> D 3> H	116 NA	Immi	ınod i	ifici	iency	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)	ı					,•	
<22	1> Ci 2> (0)	. (29° rotea	•												
<22		298)	(1 on of			verse	e Tra	ansci	ripta	ıse						
cct	0> 90 cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	aty Xaa 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aaa Lys	gta Val 15	gly aaa	48
cct Pro 1 gga	cag Gln cag	atc Ile cta	Thr	Leu 5 gaa	Trp gct	Gln yta	Arg	ccc Pro gat Asp 25	Xaa 10 aca	Val gga	Thr gca	Ile gat	Lys gat	Val 15 aca	Gly gta	48 96
cct Pro 1 gga Gly	cag Gln cag Gln gaa	atc Ile cta Leu	aag Lys 20 atg	Leu 5 gaa Glu aac	Trp gct Ala ttg	Gln yta Xaa cca	Arg tta Leu gga	Pro gat Asp	Xaa 10 aca Thr	Val gga Gly aaa	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	Lys gat Asp 30 ata	Val 15 aca Thr	gta Val	
cct Pro 1 gga Gly tta Leu	cag Gln cag Gln gaa Glu	atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met	Leu 5 gaa Glu aac Asn	Trp gct Ala ttg Leu	Gln yta Xaa cca Pro	tta Leu gga Gly 40	Pro gat Asp 25	Xaa 10 aca Thr tgg Trp	yal gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	gat Asp 30 ata Ile	Val 15 aca Thr ata Ile	gta Val ggg Gly	96
cct Pro 1 gga Gly tta Leu gga Gly	cag Gln cag Gln gaa Glu att Ile 50	cta Leu gaa Glu 35 gga Gly	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met ggt Gly	Leu 5 gaa Glu aac Asn ttt Phe cat	gct Ala ttg Leu gtc Val	Gln yta Xaa cca Pro aga Arg 55 gct	tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val	Pro gat Asp 25 aaa Lys	Xaa 10 aca Thr tgg Trp caa Gln	yal gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln	gat Asp 30 ata Ile gta Val	Val 15 aca Thr ata Ile cct Pro	Gly gta Val ggg Gly gta Val aca	96 144
cct Pro 1 gga Gly tta Leu gga Gly gaa Glu 65	cag Gln cag Gln gaa Glu att Ile 50 att Ile	cta Leu gaa Glu 35 gga Gly tgt Cys	Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met ggt Gly gga Gly ata	gaa Glu aac Asn ttt Phe cat His	gct Ala ttg Leu gtc Val aaa Lys 70 gga	Gln yta Xaa cca Pro aga Arg 55 gct Ala aga	tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val ata Ile	gat Asp 25 aaa Lys aga Arg	Xaa 10 aca Thr tgg Trp caa Gln tca Ser	yal gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr gta Val 75 act	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta Leu cag	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln gta Val	gat Asp 30 ata Ile gta Val gga Gly	Val 15 aca Thr ata Ile cct Pro	gta Val ggg Gly gta Val aca Thr 80 act	96 144 192

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			Asp		cca Pro											384
		Lys			gta Val											432
	Ile				999 Gly 150											480
					aac Asn											528
					aga Arg											576
					Gly											624
					tat Tyr											672
					acc Thr 230											720
					aat Asn											768
					agc Ser											816
					gtt Val											864
					ata Ile											912
					agg Arg 310											960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	cat His	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cat His	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056

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			Ile			tta Leu										1104
	tat Tyr 370	Āla													1,0	1116
<21 <21	0> 9 1> 1 2> D 3> H	115 NA	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)						
<22	0> 1> C 2> (3> H	0)		-												
<22	-	298)	-	1115 f HI	•	vers	e Tra	ansc	ripta	ase						
cct	0> 9 cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	ctt Leu 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	gta Val	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gjå aaa	48
						cta Leu										96
ttg Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	999 Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	ata Ile	ata Ile	ggg ggg	144
						aaa Lys 55										192
						gtt Val										240
cct Pro	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ttg Leu	atg Met 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	ggc Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	atc Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	raa Xaa 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aag Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432

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	Ile		aaa Lys														480
			aaa Lys														528
			aat Asn 180														576
			cct Pro														624
			gat Asp														672
			gca Ala														720
gtt Val	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tcg Ser 255	cca Pro		768
			cag Gln 260														816
			gac Asp														864
			cta Leu														912
			ttg Leu														960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggg Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1	800
aag Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gta Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1	056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1	104
	tat Tyr 370	gca Ala	39													1	115

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<21 <21	0 > 9 1 > 1 2 > D 3 > H	116	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)						
<22	1> C 2> (DS 0) IV P														
<22		DS 298) ortic				vers	e Tra	ansc	ripta	ase						
cct		2 atc Ile														48
		cta Leu														96
		gac Asp 35														144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gag Glu 60	cag Gln	gta Val	ccc Pro	ata Ile	192
		tgt Cys														240
		aac Asn														288
		ttt Phe														336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gly aaa	432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	ggg Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aag Lys 165	aac Asn	agt Ser	act Thr	aga Arg	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	gta Val	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528

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						act Thr									gga Gly	. 576
						tta Leu										624
						ttt Phe 215										672
						ata Ile										720
						gtg Val										768
						atg Met										816
						atc Ile										864
						999 Gly 295										912
						tgg Trp										960
						ctt Leu										1008
						ata Ile										1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tat Tyr 370															1116

<210> 93

<211> 1116 <212> DNA

<213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)

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<22		0)	.(29 rote													
<22		298)	(on o			vers	e Tra	ansc:	ript	ase						
cct	0> 9: cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	atc Ile 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gga Gly	48
						cta Leu										96
						cca Pro										144
						aga Arg 55										192
						gct Ala									aca Thr 80	. 240
						aga Arg										288
						cct Pro										336
						ara Xaa										384
						gaa Glu 135										432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480
gct Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	gta Val	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aaa Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
	Pro					ata Ile										624

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		t ttt tca gt r Phe Ser Va 215				
		c ata cct ag r Ile Pro Se 0				•
att aga tat Ile Arg Tyr	cag tac aa Gln Tyr As 245	t gta ctt co n Val Leu Pr	ca cag gga co Gln Gly 250	tgg aaa g Trp Lys (gga tca cca 3ly Ser Pro 255	768
gca ata ttc Ala Ile Phe	caa agt ag Gln Ser Se 260	c atg aca aa r Met Thr Ly 26	s Xaa Leu	Glu Pro F	tt aga aag Phe Arg Lys 270	816
aaa aat cca Lys Asn Pro 275						
gga tct gac Gly Ser Asp 290						
aga gac cat Arg Asp His 305		s Trp Gly Ph				
cag aaa gaa . Gln Lys Glu						1008
aaa tgg aca Lys Trp Thr			u Pro Glu	Lys Asp S		1056
gtc aat gac Val Asn Asp 355						
aat tat gca Asn Tyr Ala 370						1116
<210> 94 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunodifi	ciency Virus	(HIV)			
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV Pr						
<221> CDS <222> (298). <223> Portio		everse Trans	criptase			

.

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	0> 9															
					tgg Trp											48
					gct Ala											96
			Met		ttg Leu											144
					atc Ile											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aga Arg	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
aag Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	ttg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gat Asp	gly aaa	432
					999 Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	ggg Gly	576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	ccc Pro	gca Ala	ggg Gly	tta Leu	cca Pro 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	gaa Glu	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aaa Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aat Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	gga Gly 240	720

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gtt Val	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctc Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	ggg Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
									atc Ile							816
cag Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	aac Asn	ata Ile	ctt Leu	att Ile	tgt Cys 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gaa Glu 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
aga Arg 305	caa Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	tgg Trp	aga Arg 310	tgg Trp	gly aaa	ttt Phe	tac Tyr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gat Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln	aag Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gag Glu	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gat Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agy Xaa	cag Gln	1104
	tat Tyr 370									·						1116
<211 <212)> 95 .> 11 !> DN .> Hu	16 A	Immu	nodi	fici	ency	. Vir	rus ((HIV)							
<222	> CD > (0 > HI)														
<222	> CD > (2 > Po	98).	(1 n of	116) HIV	Rev	erse	Tra	nscr	ipta	se						
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ggg Gly	caa Gln	cta Leu	aag Lys 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	tta Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96

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tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	ttg Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	agg Arg	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	ggg Gly	144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	tcc Ser	gta Val	192
gaa Glu 65	Ile	tgt Cys	ggr Xaa	cat His	aaa Lys 70	gct Ala	ata Ile	ggt Gly	aca Thr	gta Val 75	tta Leu	rta Xaa	gga Gly	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	240
cct Pro	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	agg Arg	aat Asn	ttg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
			aaa Lys													480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aaa Lys	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttt Phe	tgg Trp	gar Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	ccc Pro	gca Ala	gly ggg	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	Lys Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aag Lys 225	tac Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	act Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	caa Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	cag Gln 260	tgt Cys	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816

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caa aat cca Gln Asn Pro 275	o Glu Ile	gtt atc Val Ile	tat caa Tyr Glr 280	a tac ate n Tyr Me	g gat gat t Asp Asr 285	Leu	tat Tyr	gta 864 Val
gga tct gad Gly Ser Asp 290	tta gaa Leu Glu	ata gaa Ile Glu 295	Gln His	aga ata Arg Ilo	a aaa ata e Lys Ile 300	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg 912 Leu
aga cac cat Arg His His 305					r Pro Āsp		Lys	
cag aaa gaa Gln Lys Glu		Phe Leu						
aaa tgg aca Lys Trp Thr				Pro Glu				
gtc aat gac Val Asn Asp 355	Ile Gln	aag tta Lys Leu	gtg gga Val Gly 360	aaa tta Lys Le	a aat tgg ı Asn Trp 365	Ala	agt (Ser (cag 1104 Gln
att tac cca Ile Tyr Pro 370								1116
<210> 96 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunod	ificienc	y Virus	(HIV)				
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV P								
<221> CDS <222> (298) <223> Porti			e Transc	riptase				
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tta gaa gaa Leu Glu Glu 35	ata aat Ile Asn	ttg cca Leu Pro	gga aga Gly Arg 40	tgg aaa Trp Lys	cca aaa Pro Lys 45	atg Met	ata g Ile (ggg 144 Gly
gga att ggg Gly Ile Gly 50	ggt ttt Gly Phe	atc aaa Ile Lys 55	gta aga Val Arg	sag tat Xaa Tyr	gat cag Asp Gln 60	gta Val	ccc g Pro V	gta 192 /al

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	atc Ile															240
cct Pro	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
	aat Asn															336
	ggr Xaa															384
	ata Ile 130															432
	att Ile															480
	ata Ile															528
	gaa Glu															576
	cca Pro					Leu										624
	gtg Val 210															672
	tat Tyr															720
atc Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	caa Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aag Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
	ata Ile															816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtc Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912

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305	ctg ttg Leu Leu	aag tgg Lys Trp 310	gga to Gly Pl	tt acc he Thr	aca cca Thr Pro 315	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag aaa gag Gln Lys Glu	cct cca Pro Pro 325	Phe Leu	tgg at Trp Me	tg ggt et Gly 330	tat gaa Tyr Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa tgg aca Lys Trp Thr			Glu Le							1056
gtc aat gac Val Asn Asp 355	Ile Gln									1104
atw tac cca Xaa Tyr Pro 370										1116
<210> 97 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunod	ificienc	y Virus	s (HIV)						
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV P										
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<222> (298)	on of HI	V Revers	cga co	cc ctc	gtc aaa					48
<222> (298) <223> Porti <400> 97 cct caa atc Pro Gln Ile	on of HI act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa	V Revers tgg caa Trp Gln gcy tta	cga cc Arg Pr tta ga Leu As	cc ctc ro Leu 10	gtc aaa Val Lys gga gca	Ile gat	Lys gat	Ile 15 aca	Gly gtg	48 96
<222> (298) <223> Porti <400> 97 cct caa atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa ata	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 atg aat	tgg caa Trp Gln gcy tta Xaa Leu	cga cc Arg Pr tta ga Leu As 2 gga aa	cc ctc ro Leu 10 at aca sp Thr 25	gtc aaa Val Lys gga gca Gly Ala aaa cca	Ile gat Asp	gat Asp 30	Ile 15 aca Thr	gtg Val	
<222> (298) <223> Porti <400> 97 cct caa atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa ata Gly Gln Ile tta gaa gaa Leu Glu Glu	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 atg aat Met Asn	tgg caa Trp Gln gcy tta Xaa Leu ttg cca Leu Pro	cga cc Arg Pr tta ga Leu As 2 gga aa Gly Ly 40 gta ag	cc ctc ro Leu 10 at aca sp Thr 25 aa tgg ys Trp	gtc aaa Val Lys gga gca Gly Ala aaa cca Lys Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	Lys gat Asp 30 ttg Leu ata	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile	gtg Val ggg Gly	96
<222> (298) <223> Porti <400> 97 cct caa atc Pro Gln Ile 1 ggg caa ata Gly Gln Ile tta gaa gaa Leu Glu Glu 35 gga att gga Gly Ile Gly	act ctt Thr Leu 5 aag gaa Lys Glu 20 atg aat Met Asn ggt ttt Gly Phe ggc cat	tgg caa Trp Gln gcy tta Xaa Leu ttg cca Leu Pro atc aaa Ile Lys 55	cga cc Arg Pr tta ga Leu As 2 gga aa Gly Ly 40 gta ag Val Ar	at aca sp Thr 25 aa tgg ys Trp ga cag rg Gln	gtc aaa Val Lys gga gca Gly Ala aaa cca Lys Pro tat gat Tyr Asp 60 gta tta	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln	gat Asp 30 ttg Leu ata Ile	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile ctt Leu	gtg Val 999 Gly ata Ile	96 144

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			ccc Pro 100														336
			gat Asp														384
			gca Ala														432
			aaa Lys														480
			aaa Lys														528
			aat Asn 180														576
_			ccc Pro	_			_	_				-		_	_		624
			gat Asp														672
			gca Ala														720
			cag Gln														768
			caa Gln 260														816
			gac Asp														864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu		912
aga Arg 305	caa Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	tgg Trp	cag Gln 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	ttc Phe	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320		960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1	800

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aaa tgg aca Lys Trp Thr	gta cag (Val Gln) 340	cct ata gta Pro Ile Val	ctg cca Leu Pro 345	gaa aaa Glu Lys	gac agc Asp Ser 350	tgg act Trp Thr	1056
gtc aat gac Val Asn Asp 355	Ile Gln		. Gly Lys	Leu Asn			1104
att tac cca Ile Tyr Pro 370							1116
<210> 98 <211> 1115 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunodi	ficiency Vi	rus (HIV)			
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV P							
<221> CDS <222> (298) <223> Porti		Reverse Tr	anscript	ase			
<400> 98 cct caa atc Pro Gln Ile 1	act ctt t Thr Leu 7 5	tgg caa cga Irp Gln Arg	ccc gtc Pro Val	gtc aca a	ata aag Ile Lys	ata ggg Ile Gly 15	48
ggg caa cta Gly Gln Leu							96
tta gaa gaa Leu Glu Glu 35			Lys Trp				144
gga att gga Gly Ile Gly 50							192
gaa aty tgt Glu Xaa Cys 65	gga cat a Gly His I	aaa gct ata Lys Ala Ile 70	ggt aca Gly Thr	gta tta q Val Leu 75	gta gga Val Gly	cct aca Pro Thr 80	240
cct gtc aac Pro Val Asn							288
tta aat ttt Leu Asn Phe							336
cca ggg atg Pro Gly Met 115				Trp Pro			384

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aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	ata Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	Gly 999	432
	Ile						_	aat Asn						_		480
								aaa Lys								528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aag Lys 225	tac Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tat Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
								aaa Lys 265								816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gay Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	att Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tcc Ser 290	gac Asp	cta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
aga Arg 305	caa Gln	cac His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	ggr Xaa	ttt Phe	acc Thr	ack Xaa 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln	aag Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gta Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gat Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104

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		tca Ser														1115
<21 <21	0> 9 1> 1 2> D 3> H	115 NA	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						
<22	1> C 2> (0)	.(29 rote	•												
<22	-	298)	(on o) V Re	vers	e Tr	ansc:	ript	ase						
cct		atc			tgg Trp											48
G1y 999	caa Gln	cta Leu	aag Lys 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	yta Xaa	tta Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gta Val	96
					ttg Leu											144
					atc Ile											192
					aag Lys 70											240
cct Pro	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	att Ile	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
T	-	_,	_	3	agt Ser	_					_		_	_	-	336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggt Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gag Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	Gly 999	432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480

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													gta Val			528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
													aca Thr			624
													gat Asp			672
													aca Thr			720
att Ile	agg Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
													ttt Phe 270			816
													ttg Leu			864
													gag Glu			912
													aaa Lys			960
													cat His			1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gtt Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tat Tyr 370	gca Ala	gg													1115

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	2 > Di 3 > H		Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)						
<22	1 > C 2 > (DS 0) IV P:														
<22		298)	-			verse	e Tra	ansci	ripta	ase						
cct	0> 10 caa Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	cta Leu 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gga Gly	4.8
								gat Asp 25								96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	aat Asn	tng Xaa	ccc Pro	gga Gly 40	aga Arg	tgg Trp	ama Xaa	cca Pro	ama Xaa 45	ttg Leu	ata Ile	Gly 999	144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	ccc Pro	ata Ile	192
								ggt Gly								240
cct Pro	acc Thr	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	atg Met 90	act Thr	cag Gln	ctt Leu	ggt Gly	tgc Cys 95	act Thr	288
								gaa Glu 105								336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
								tgt Cys								432
								aat Asn								480
								aaa Lys								528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	Leu	aat Asn	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln	tta Leu	gga Gly	576

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ata cca ca Ile Pro Hi 19	s Pro Al	a ggg a Gly	Leu L	aa aag ys Lys 00	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	ata Ile	ctg Leu	624
gat gtg gg Asp Val Gl 210		a Tyr										672
aaa gta ta Lys Val Ty 225												720
att aga ta Ile Arg Ty	t cag ta r Gln Ty: 24	c Asn '	gtg c Val L	tg cca eu Pro	caa Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca ata tt Ala Ile Ph												816
caa aat cc Gln Asn Pr 27	o Asp Ile	a gtt a e Val :	Ile T	at caa yr Gln 80	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga tct ga Gly Ser As 290	c tta gaa p Leu Gli	ı Ile (ggg c Gly G 295	ag cat ln His	aga Arg	gca Ala	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
aga caa ca Arg Gln Hi 305	t ctg tgg s Leu Trj	g agg to Arg 7	tgg g Trp G	ga ttt ly Phe	tac Tyr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag aag ga Gln Lys Gl		Phe I										1008
aaa tgg ac Lys Trp Th	gta caq val Gli 340	cct a	ata an Ile Xa	rg ttg aa Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc aat gam Val Asn Xam 35!	a Ile Glr	aaa t Lys I	Leu Va	tg gga al Gly 50	aaa Lys	tta Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gcc Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
att tck cng Ile Xaa Xaa 370	, 1 99											1115
<210> 101 <211> 1096 <212> DNA <213> Human	n Immunod	ificie	ency V	Jirus (HIV)							
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0). <223> HIV 1												

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<221> CDS <222> (298)...(1096) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 101 cet car ate act ett tgg cag ace eec ett gte yea ata agg aka ggg 48 Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Thr Pro Leu Val Xaa Ile Arg Xaa Gly ggr cag yta aag gaa gct tta tta gay aca gra gca gat gat mca gta 96 Xaa Gln Xaa Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Xaa Ala Asp Asp Xaa Val tta gaa gaa atg tat ttg cca gga aga tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg 144 Leu Glu Glu Met Tyr Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly gga att gga ggt ttt atc aag gta aga cag tat gat cag ata ccc ata Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Ile Pro Ile 192 gaa atc tgt gga cac aaa gct ata ggt aca gta ttg gta gga tct aca 240 Glu Ile Cys Gly His Lys Ala Ile Gly Thr Val Leu Val Gly Ser Thr 70 cct gtt aac ata att gga aga aat ctg ttg act cag att ggt tgc acc 288 Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asn Leu Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Cys Thr 85 90 tta aat ttt ccc att agt tct att gaa act gta cca gta aga tta aag 336 Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Ser Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Arg Leu Lys ccc gga atg gat ggc cca aaa gtt aag caa tgg cca tta aca gaa gaa 384 Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu aaa ata aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt aca gaa atg gaa aag gaa ggg 432 Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly 130 aaa att tca aaa att ggg cct gaa aat cca tac aat act cca gta ttt 480 Lys Ile Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Val Phe gcc ata aag aaa aag aac agt gat aga tgg aga aaa gta gta gat ttc 528 Ala Ile Lys Lys Asn Ser Asp Arg Trp Arg Lys Val Val Asp Phe aga gaa ctt aat aag aga acc caa gac ttt tgg gaa gtt caa tta gga 576 Arg Glu Leu Asn Lys Arg Thr Gln Asp Phe Trp Glu Val Gln Leu Gly 185 ata cca cat ccc gca ggg tta aaa agg aga aaa tca gta aca gta ctg 624 Ile Pro His Pro Ala Gly Leu Lys Arg Arg Lys Ser Val Thr Val Leu 195 200 205 gat gtg ggt gat gca tac ttt tca att ccc tta gat aaa gaa ttc aga 672 Asp Val Gly Asp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Ile Pro Leu Asp Lys Glu Phe Arg

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aag Lys 225																720
atc : Ile :																768
gca a																816
cag a Gln i																864
gga t Gly s																912
aga (Arg (305																960
cag a																1008
aaa t Lys T																1056
gtc a Val A													g			1096
<210: <211: <212: <213:	> 10 > DN > Hu	48 A	Immu	modi	.fici	ency	, Vir	rus (HIV)							
<221><222><223>	> (0)														
<221><222><223>	> (2	98).				erse	: Tra	ınscr	ipta	ıse						
<400> cct c Pro G	cag	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	cag Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	tty Phe 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	gta Val 15	gly ggg	48
Gly G	caa Gln	cta Leu	aag Lys 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	ttg Leu	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	ata Ile	96

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						cca Pro											144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	gtc Val	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	caa Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	ccc Pro	ata Ile		192
gaa Glu 65	atc Ile	tgt Cys	gga Gly	cat His	aaa Lys 70	gtt Val	ata Ile	ggt Gly	aca Thr	gta Val 75	tta Leu	gta Val	gga Gly	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	;	240
						aga Arg										:	288
						cct Pro										;	336
						aaa Lys										;	384
						gaa Glu 135										•	432
						cct Pro										•	480
						agt Ser										!	528
						act Thr										!	576
						tta Leu										•	624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	att Ile	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttc Phe	aga Arg	•	672
						ata Ile										•	720
						gtg Val										•	768
						atg Met										8	816

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	aat Asn		gac Asp													864
	tct Ser 290															912
	caa Gln															960
	cag Gln															1008
	tgg Trp												a			1048
<21:	0> 10 1> 11 2> Di 3> Hu	L16 NA	Immu	ınodi	ifici	Lency	y Vii	cus ((HIV)	ı						
<22	0> 1> CI 2> (0 3> H))														
<222	L> CI 2> (2 3> Po	298)	-			/erse	e Tra	nscr	ipta	ıse						
<223 <223 <400 cct	2> (2	298) ortic 3 atc	on of	Ctt	Rev tgg	caa	cga	ccc	ctc	gtc						48
<223 <223 <400 cct Pro 1	2> (2 3> Po 0> 10 cag	298) ortic 3 atc Ile cta	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln cta	cga Arg tta	ccc Pro	ctc Leu 10	gtc Val gga	Thr	Ile gat	Xaa gat	Xaa 15 aca	Gly gta	48 96
<22: <22: <400 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly	2> (2 3> Po 0> 10 cag Gln cag	298) ortic)3 atc Ile cta Leu	act Thr aag Lys 20	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu	tgg Trp gct Ala	caa Gln cta Leu	cga Arg tta Leu	ccc Pro gat Asp 25	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	Xaa gat Asp 30 atg	Xaa 15 aca Thr	Gly gta Val	
<222 <223 <400 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu	22> (23> Po 3> Po 0> 10 cag Gln cag Gln	298) ortic)3 atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35 gga	act Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta	ccc Pro gat Asp 25 aga Arg	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	yat Asp 30 atg Met	Xaa 15 aca Thr ata Ile	gta Val ggg Gly ata	96
<222 <222 <400 cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu gga Gly	2> (2 3> Po 0> 10 cag Gln cag Gln gaa Glu att Ile	298) ortic 33 atc Ile cta Leu gaa Glu 35 gga Gly	act Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met ggt Gly	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu aat Asn ttt Phe	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu atc Ile	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro aaa Lys 55	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val	gat Asp 25 aga Arg aga Arg	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gat Asp 60 tta	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cag Gln	gat Asp 30 atg Met ata Ile	Xaa 15 aca Thr ata Ile ccc Pro	gta Val 9gg Gly ata Ile	96 144

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				Ile	agt Ser											336
															gaa Glu	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	aba Xaa	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	ggr Xaa	432
					999 Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aaa Lys	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttt Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
				_	ggg Gly			_						_	_	624
					tat Tyr											672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	aca Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	aca Thr	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	ccc Pro	agg Arg 240	720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tcg Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tat Tyr	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gag Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
aga Arg 305	saa Xaa	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	agg Arg 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008

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		aca Thr														1056
		gac Asp 355														1104
		gca Ala														1116
<211 <212	0> 1 l> 1: 2> D: 3> H:	116	Immi	ınodi	lfic	iency	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)	•						·
<222	L> Cl 2> (DS 0) IV P	•	-											٠	
<222		DS 298) ortic				/erse	e Tra	ansci	ripta	ase						
cct		04 atc Ile														48
		tta Leu														96
		gaa Glu 35														144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	car Gln	ata Ile	cyt Xaa	ata Ile	192
		tgt Cys														240
		aac Asn														288
		ttt Phe														336
		atg Met 115														384

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aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gya Xaa	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432
					999 Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
					aga Arg											576
					ggg ggg											624
					tat Tyr											672
					acc Thr 230											720
					aat Asn											768
					agc Ser											816
					att Ile											864
					ata Ile											912
aga Arg 305	caa Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	agg Arg 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	tac Tyr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln					ttt Phe											1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104

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att tat gca ggg Ile Tyr Ala Gly 370	1116
<210> 105 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)	
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
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ggg caa cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat aat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asn Thr Val 20 25 30	96
ttt gaa gac ytg aat ttg cca gga aaa tgg aaa cca aaa atg ata ggg Phe Glu Asp Xaa Asn Leu Pro Gly Lys Trp Lys Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144
gga att gga ggt ttt atc aaa gta aga cag tat gat cag gta ctt gta Gly Ile Gly Gly Phe Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Val Leu Val 50 55 60	192
gaa atc tgt gga caa aaa gct ata ggt aca gta tta ata gga cct aca Glu Ile Cys Gly Gln Lys Ala Ile Gly Thr Val Leu Ile Gly Pro Thr 65 70 75 80	240
cct gtc aac ata att gga agg gat ctg ttg act cag att ggt tgc act Pro Val Asn Ile Ile Gly Arg Asp Leu Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Cys Thr 85 90 95	288
tta aat ttt ccc att agt cct att gaa act gta cca gta aaa tta aag Leu Asn Phe Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys 100 105 110	336
CCa gga atg gat ggc cca aaa gtt aaa caa tgg cca ttg aca gaa gaa Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu 115 120 125	384
aaa ata aaa gca tta gta gaa att tgt aca gaa atg gaa aag gaa ggg Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly 130 135 140	432
aar att tca aaa att ggg cct gaa aac cca tac aat act cca gta ttt Lys Ile Ser Lys Ile Gly Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Val Phe 145 150 155 160	480

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	ata Ile															528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	cct Pro	gca Ala	GJA aaa	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	gaa Glu	gay Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agc Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	gga Gly 240	720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	tgt Cys	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gat Asp	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aag Lys	816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	cta Leu	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	rtg Xaa	gat Asp	gac Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga Gly	tct Ser 290	gat Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	999 Gly 295	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
aga Arg 305	car Gln	cat His	ctg Leu	ttg Leu	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	gga Gly	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aar Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tac Tyr 370															1116

<210> 106 <211> 1116

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_	2> D 3> H		Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)							
<22	1> C 2> (DS 0) IV P															
<22		298)				vers	e Tr	ansc	ript	ase							
cct		atc				caa Gln										48	
						ytt Xaa										96	
						cca Pro										144	
						aaa Lys 55										192	
						gct Ala										240	
						aga Arg										288	
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336	
						aaa Lys										384	
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	ttg Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432	
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	aty Xaa	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480	
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528	
agg Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576	

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ata cca cat co Ile Pro His Pr 195			Lys 1			Thr			624
gat gtg ggt ga Asp Val Gly As 210									672
aag tat act go Lys Tyr Thr Al 225	a ttt acc a Phe Thr 230	ata ccc Ile Pro	agt a	ata aac Ile Asn 235	aat gag Asn Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720
att aga tat ca Ile Arg Tyr Gl			Pro (768
gca ata ttc ca Ala Ile Phe Gl 26	n Ser Ser								816
caa aat cca ga Gln Asn Pro As 275	c ata gtt p Ile Val	atc tat Ile Tyr 280	caa t Gln T	tac atg Tyr Met	gat gat Asp Asp 285	Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
gga tct gac tt Gly Ser Asp Le 290	a gaa ata u Glu Ile	ggg cag Gly Gln 295	cat a His A	aga aca Arg Thr	aaa ata Lys Ile 300	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
aga gca cat ct Arg Ala His Le 305									960
cag aaa gaa cc Gln Lys Glu Pr			Met G						1008
aaa tgg aca gt Lys Trp Thr Va 34	l Gln Pro								1056
gtc aat gat at Val Asn Asp Il 355	a cag aag e Gln Lys	tta gtg Leu Val 360	gga a Gly I	aaa ttg Lys Leu	aat tgg Asn Trp 365	gcc Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
att tat cca gg Ile Tyr Pro Gl 370									1116
<210> 107 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Imm	munodifici	lency Vi	rus (H	IIV)					
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(2) <223> HIV Prote					•				

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<22		298)		1116 f HI		vers	e Tra	ansc:	ript	ase							
cct	0> 1 cag Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	ctc Leu 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gly aga	48	
						tta Leu										96	
						cca Pro										144	
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	agm Xaa	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	ccc Pro	ata Ile	192	
gaa Glu 65	att Ile	tgt Cys	gga Gly	cat His	aaa Lys 70	gct Ala	gtg Val	ggt Gly	aca Thr	gta Val 75	tta Leu	gta Val	gga Gly	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	240	
						aga Arg										288	
						cct Pro										336	
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384	
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432	
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	gga Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	çca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480	
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528	
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576	
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	ccc Pro	gca Ala	Gly 999	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	mgg Xaa	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624	
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	tta Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gag Glu	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672	

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	tat Tyr															720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	yyt Xaa	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
	ata Ile															816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	cag Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
	tct Ser 290															912
	caa Gln															960
	aaa Lys															1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cag Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	cta Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	tta Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gcg Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tay Tyr 370											•				1116
<211 <212)> 10 l> 11 !> DN !> Hu	.16 IA	Immu	nodi	fici	ency	Vir	us (HIV)							
<222)> .> CD !> (0 !> HI)														
<222	.> CD !> (2 !> Po	98).			Rev	erse	Tra	nscr	ipta	se						
cct	> 10 caa Gln	atc	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	ctc Leu 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gly aaa	48

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			aag Lys 20													96
			atg Met													144
			gly ggg													192
			gra Xaa													240
			ata Ile													288
			ccc Pro 100													336
			gat Asp													384
			gca Ala													432
			aaa Lys													480
			aaa Lys													528
			aat Asn 180													576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	cct Pro	gca Ala	ggt Gly	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	cta Leu	624
			gat Asp													672
aag Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	ata Ile	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	ggg Gly 240	720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gta Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768

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gca ata tto Ala Ile Phe			Thr Ly							816
caa aat cca Gln Asn Pro 275	Glu Met									864
ggt tct gad Gly Ser Asp 290	tta gaa Leu Glu	ata ggg Ile Gly 295	Gln Hi	at aga is Arg	gca aaa Ala Lys 300	Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctr Xaa	912
aga caa cat Arg Gln His 305										960
cag aaa gaa Gln Lys Glu		Phe Leu								1008
aaa tgg aca Lys Trp Thr				eu Pro						1056
gtc aat gac Val Asn Asp 355	Ile Gln									1104
att tat gca Ile Tyr Ala 370										1116
<210> 109 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human	Immunod	ificienc	y Virus	3 (HIV)						
<220> <221> CDS <222> (0) <223> HIV P										
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<400> 109 cct caa atc Pro Gln Ile 1	act ctt Thr Leu 5	tgg caa Trp Gln	cga cc Arg Pr	cc atc co Ile 10	gtc aca Val Thr	gta Val	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	gag Glu	48
ggg cag cta Gly Gln Leu			Leu As							96
ttg gam gaa Leu Xaa Glu 35										144

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gga Gly	Ile	gra Xaa	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	Lys	gta Val	aam Xaa	cag Gln	tat Tyr	Asp	sag Xaa	ata Ile	mcc Xaa	ata Ile	192
		tgt Cys														240
	gtc	aac														288
		Asn		85					90				_	95		
		ttt Phe														336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gar Glu	gaa Glu	384
		aaa Lys														432
aag Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aac Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480
		aag Lys														528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
		cat His 195														624
		ggt Gly														672
		nnn Xaa														720
nnn Xaa	nnn Xaa	nnn Xaa	nnn Xaa	nnn Xaa 245	nnn Xaa	nnn Xaa	nnn Xaa	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
		ttc Phe														816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tac Tyr 280	car Gln	tac Tyr	rtg Xaa	gat Asp	gay Asp 285	ttg Leu	ttw Xaa	gta Val	864

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	912
aga caa cat ctg ttg agg tgg gga ttt acc aca cca gac aaa aaa cat Arg Gln His Leu Leu Arg Trp Gly Phe Thr Thr Pro Asp Lys Lys His 305 310 315 320	960
cag aaa gaa cct cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggy tat gaa ctc cat cct gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Xaa Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056
gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tat cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370	1116
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<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
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<222> (298)(1116)	48
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<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 110 cyt cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc cts gtc aca ata aag gta ggg Xaa Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Xaa Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly 1</pre>	
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 110 cyt cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc cts gtc aca ata aag gta ggg Xaa Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Xaa Val Thr Ile Lys Val Gly 1</pre>	96

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					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
					cca Pro											384
					ata Ile											432
					999 Gly 150											480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
					aga Arg											576
				_	gly ggg			_						_	_	624
					tat Tyr											672
					mcc Xaa 230											720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	caa Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
					agc Ser											816
caa Gln	mat Xaa	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	atg Met	gty Xaa	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
					ata Ile											912
					aag Lys 310											960

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Gln	aaa Lys															1008
	tgg Trp															1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aaa Lys	ata Ile	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
	tac Tyr 370															1116
<21 <21	0 > 1; 1 > 1; 2 > D; 3 > H;	116 NA	Immi	ınodi	lfici	iency	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)	ı						
<22	0> 1> Cl 2> ((3> H)	0)	•	•												
<22	1> CI 2> (2 3> Po	298)	-	-		zers <i>e</i>	e Tra	າກຮຽນ	cints							
								******	. Ipc	isc						
cct	0> 13 cag Gln	atc	act	ctt	tgg	caa	cga	ccc	ctc	gtc						48
cct Pro 1 999	cag	atc Ile ata	act Thr	ctt Leu 5 gaa	tgg Trp gct	caa Gln cta	cga Arg tta	ccc Pro	ctc Leu 10	gtc Val gga	Thr	Ile gat	Lys	Ile 15 aca	Gly gta	48 96
cct Pro 1 ggg Gly	cag Gln caa	atc Ile ata Ile gaa	act Thr aag Lys 20	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu	tgg Trp gct Ala	caa Gln cta Leu	cga Arg tta Leu	ccc Pro gat Asp 25	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly	Thr gca Ala cca	Ile gat Asp	Lys gat Asp 30 atg	Ile 15 aca Thr	Gly gta Val	
cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu	cag Gln caa Gln gaa	atc Ile ata Ile gaa Glu 35	act Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu agc Ser	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40	ccc Pro gat Asp 25 aaa Lys	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys	Thr gca Ala cca Pro	gat Asp aaa Lys 45	gat Asp 30 atg Met	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile	gta Val 999 Gly	96
ggg Gly tta Leu gga Gly	cag Gln caa Gln gaa Glu att Ile	atc Ile ata Ile gaa Glu 35 gga Gly	act Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met ggt Gly	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu agc Ser ttt Phe	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu atc Ile	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro aaa Lys 55	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val	ccc Pro gat Asp 25 aaa Lys agm Xaa	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gwt Xaa 60 tta	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cat His	gat Asp 30 atg Met ata Ile	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile ccc Pro	Gly gta Val ggg Gly ata Ile	96 144
cct Pro 1 ggg Gly tta Leu gga Gly gaa Glu 65	cag Gln caa Gln gaa Glu att Ile 50	atc Ile ata Ile gaa Glu 35 gga Gly tgt Cys	act Thr aag Lys 20 atg Met ggt Gly ggm Xaa	ctt Leu 5 gaa Glu agc Ser ttt Phe cat His	tgg Trp gct Ala ttg Leu atc Ile aaa Lys 70	caa Gln cta Leu cca Pro aaa Lys 55 gct Ala	cga Arg tta Leu gga Gly 40 gta Val gaa Glu	gat Asp 25 aaa Lys agm Xaa ggt Gly	ctc Leu 10 aca Thr tgg Trp cag Gln aca Thr	gtc Val gga Gly aaa Lys tat Tyr gta Val 75	Thr gca Ala cca Pro gwt Xaa 60 tta Leu cag	gat Asp aaa Lys 45 cat His ata Ile	gat Asp 30 atg Met ata Ile gga Gly	Ile 15 aca Thr ata Ile ccc Pro	Gly gta Val ggg Gly ata Ile aca Thr 80	96 144 192

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								aag Lys								384
								tgt Cys								432
								aat Asn								480
								aaa Lys								528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
								gtt Val								672
								agt Ser								720
								cca Pro								768
								aaa Lys 265								816
								caa Gln								864
gga Gly	tca Ser 290	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	gar Glu 295	aag Lys	cat His	aga Arg	gca Ala	aaa Lys 300	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
aga Arg 305	gaa Glu	cat His	ctg Leu	tya Xaa	aaa Lys 310	tgg Trp	gly ggg	ttt Phe	acc Thr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttt Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	cag Gln	acc Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aaa Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056

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	aat Asn		Ile													1104
	tat Tyr 370	Pro														1116
<21 <21	0> 1 1> 1 2> D 3> H	116 NA	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi:	rus	(HIV)						
<22	0> 1> C 2> (3> H	0)														
<22	1> C 2> (3> P	298)				verse	e Tra	ansc	ript	ase						
cct	0> 1 cag Gln	atc														48
	cag Gln															96
	gaa Glu															144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aga Arg	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	ctt Leu	gta Val	192
	att Ile															240
_	gtc Val	_					_	_					===			288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gag Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
	gga Gly															384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	atg Met	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	gca Ala	gaa Glu	wtg Xaa 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	432

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	Ile							aat Asn								480
								aaa Lys								528
								gac Asp 185								576
								aag Lys								624
								gtt Val								672
								agt Ser								720
								cca Pro								768
								aaa Lys 265								816
caa Gln	aat Asn	cca Pro 275	gac Asp	ata Ile	gtt Val	atc Ile	tat Tyr 280	caa Gln	tac Tyr	atg Met	gat Asp	gat Asp 285	ttg Leu	tat Tyr	gta Val	864
								cat His								912
								ttk Xaa								960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	saa Xaa	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gaa Glu	ctc Leu	cmt Xaa	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aca Thr	gta Val 340	caa Gln	cct Pro	ata Ile	gtg Val	ctg Leu 345	cca Pro	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gac Asp	agc Ser 350	tgg Trp	act Thr	1056
gtc Val	aat Asn	gac Asp 355	ata Ile	cag Gln	aag Lys	tta Leu	gtg Val 360	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ttr Xaa	aat Asn	tgg Trp 365	gca Ala	agt Ser	cag Gln	1104
att Ile	tac Tyr 370	gca Ala	gly ggg													1116

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<21 <21	0> 1 1> 1 2> D 3> H	116	Imm	unod	ific	ienc	y Vi	rus	(HIV)							
<22	1> C 2> (DS 0) IV P															
<22		DS 298) orti				vers	e Tra	ansc	ript	ase							
cct	0> 1 cag Gln	13 atc Ile	act Thr	ctt Leu 5	tgg Trp	caa Gln	cga Arg	ccc Pro	ctc Leu 10	gtc Val	aca Thr	ata Ile	aag Lys	ata Ile 15	ggg Gly		48
		cta Leu															96
		gaa Glu 35														:	144
		gga Gly														:	192
		tgt Cys														:	240
cct Pro	gtc Val	aac Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 85	gga Gly	aga Arg	aat Asn	ctg Leu	ttg Leu 90	act Thr	cag Gln	ctt Leu	ggt Gly	tgt Cys 95	act Thr	:	288
		ttt Phe														:	336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggt Gly	cca Pro	aga Arg	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	acm Xaa	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	3	384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	ata Ile	gaa Glu 135	atc Ile	tgc Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	atg Met 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gam Xaa	sga Xaa	4	432
		tca Ser															180
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	Ę	528

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aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
			ccg Pro													624
_			gat Asp	_							_					672
			gca Ala													720
atc Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	cag Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	tst Xaa	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816
			gaa Glu													864
			tta Leu													912
			ctg Leu													960
cag Gln	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cct Pro	cca Pro 325	ttc Phe	ctt Leu	tgg Trp	atg Met	ggt Gly 330	tat Tyr	gag Glu	ctc Leu	cat His	cct Pro 335	gat Asp	1008
			gta Val 340													1056
			ata Ile													1104
	tat Tyr 370	_														1116

<210> 114 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)

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<22		0)	.(29 rote													
<22		298)		1116 f HI		vers	e Tr	ansc:	ript	ase		•				
cmt		atm										awn Xaa				48
												gat Asp				96
tta Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 35	atg Met	wat Xaa	tta Leu	cca Pro	gga Gly 40	aaa Lys	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	cca Pro	aaa Lys 45	atg Met	ata Ile	G1y 999	144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	gga Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	agn Xaa	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gag Glu 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	ccc Pro	ata Ile	192
												gta Val				240
												att Ile				288
tta Leu	aat Asn	ttt Phe	ccc Pro 100	att Ile	agt Ser	cct Pro	att Ile	gaa Glu 105	act Thr	gta Val	cca Pro	gtg Val	aaa Lys 110	tta Leu	aag Lys	336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aaa Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	tta Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	384
												gaa Glu				432
aaa Lys 145	att Ile	tca Ser	aaa Lys	att Ile	999 Gly 150	cct Pro	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cca Pro	tac Tyr 155	aat Asn	act Thr	cca Pro	gta Val	ttt Phe 160	480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttc Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtc Val	caa Gln 190	tta Leu	gga Gly	576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	cct Pro	gca Ala	Gly ggg	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gtg Val	ctg Leu	624

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gac gtg ggt gat gca tat ttt tca gtt ccc tta gat aaa gac ttc agg Asp Val Gly Asp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Val Pro Leu Asp Lys Asp Phe Arg 210 215 220	672
aag tat act gca ttt tcy ata cct agt aca aac aat gag aca cca ggg Lys Tyr Thr Ala Phe Xaa Ile Pro Ser Thr Asn Asn Glu Thr Pro Gly 235 240	720
agt agg tat caa tac aat gtg ctt cca cag gga tgg aaa gga tca cca Ser Arg Tyr Gln Tyr Asn Val Leu Pro Gln Gly Trp Lys Gly Ser Pro 245 250 255	768
gca ata ttc caa agt agc atg ata aaa atc tta gag cct ttt aga aaa Ala Ile Phe Gln Ser Ser Met Ile Lys Ile Leu Glu Pro Phe Arg Lys 260 265 270	816
caa aat cca raa att gtg atc tat cma tac mtg gat gat ttg tat gta Gln Asn Pro Xaa Ile Val Ile Tyr Xaa Tyr Xaa Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val 275 280 285	864
gga tct gac tta gaa ata gaa cag cat aga aca aaa ata gag gaa ctg Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Glu Gln His Arg Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu Leu 290 295 300	912
aga caa cat ctg ttg agg tgg gga ttt acc aca cca gac aag aaa cat Arg Gln His Leu Leu Arg Trp Gly Phe Thr Thr Pro Asp Lys Lys His 305 310 315 320	960
cag aar gaa cct ccg ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cct gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac ags ttg rct Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Xaa Leu Xaa 340 345 350	1056
kca aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa ttg aat tgg gca agt cag Xaa Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104
att tac tca ggg Ile Tyr Ser Gly 370	1116
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<220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease	
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	

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cct		atc			tgg											48
Pro 1	Gin	Ile	Thr	Leu 5	Trp	Gin	Arg	Pro	Leu 10	Val	Thr	IIe	Lys	11e 15	GIA	
Gly aaa	cag Gln	cta Leu	aag Lys 20	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	ata Ile	gat Asp 25	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	gat Asp 30	aca Thr	gtg Val	96
					ata Ile											144
					atc Ile											192
					aaa Lys 70											240
					gga Gly											288
					agt Ser											336
cca Pro	gga Gly	atg Met 115	gat Asp	ggc Gly	cca Pro	aaa Lys	gtt Val 120	aag Lys	caa Gln	tgg Trp	cca Pro	ttg Leu 125	aca Thr	gaa Glu	gag Glu	384
					aca Thr											432
					999 Gly 150											480
					gac Asp											528
					aga Arg											576
					ggg ggg											624
					tat Tyr											672
aaa Lys 225	tat Tyr	act Thr	gca Ala	ttt Phe	acc Thr 230	ata Ile	cct Pro	agt Ser	gta Val	aac Asn 235	aat Asn	gag Glu	aca Thr	cca Pro	999 Gly 240	720

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att aga tat cag tat aat gtg ctt cca cag gga tgg aaa gga tca cca lle Arg Tyr Gln Tyr Asn Val Leu Pro Gln Gly Trp Lys Gly Ser Pro 245 gca ata ttc caa tgt agt agt aca aaa ata tta gag ccc ttt aga aaa aca Ala Ile Phe Gln Cys Ser Met Thr Lys Ile Leu Glu Pro Phe Arg Lys 260 caa aat cca gac cta gtt atc tat caa tac gtg gat gat ttg tat gta Gln Asn Pro Asp Leu Val Ile Tyr Gln Tyr Val Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val 280 gga tct gac tta gaa ata ggg cag cat aga aca aaa ata gag gaa ctg Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Gln His Arg Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu Leu 290 aga caa cat ctg ttg aaa tgg ggt ttt acc aca cca gac aaa aag cat Arg Gln His Leu Leu Lys Trp Gly Phe Thr Thr Pro Asp Lys His 305 aga caa cat ctg ttg aaa tgg ggt ttt acc aca cca gac aaa aag cat gla ggl Lys Gln Lys Gly Fro Asp 310 cag aaa gaa cct cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cca gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 aaa tgg aca gta cag cta ta gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 gtc aat gac ata cag aga tta gtg gga aaa tta att gg gca agt cag Cly Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 Ala Ash Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Ash Trp Ala Ser Gln 360 att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370 <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> </pre> <pre> /pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>											•						
Āla Ile Phe Gln Cys Ser Met Thr Lys Ile Leu Glu Pro Phe Arg Lys 260 260 260 265 260 265 270 280 270 280 270 280 270 280 270 280 280 281 281 864 864 864 864 864 864 864 285 Leu Tyr Val 285 280 285 Leu Tyr Val 285 285 Leu Tyr Val 285 280 285 Leu Tyr Val 285 285 Leu Tyr Val 285 285 Leu Tyr Val 285 280 285 Leu Tyr Val 285 280 285 280 285 280 281 285 281 281 281 281 281 281 282					Tyr					Gln					Ser		768
Gln Asn Pro Asp Leu Val Ile Tyr Gln Tyr Val Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val 275 gga tct gac tta gaa ata gga cat aga aca aca aca ata gag gaa ctt gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Gln His Arg Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu Leu 290 aga caa cat ctt tta gaa ata gga ggt ttt acc aca cca gac aca aca aca aca cat cat ctt tta gaa ggt ttt acc aca cca gac aca aca aca cat cat ctt ctt tta gat ggt tat gaa ctc cca tcca gat 320 cag aca gaa cat cct cca ttc ctt tta gat ggt tat gaa ctc cat cca gat 320 cag aca gaa cat cat ctt ctt tta gat ggt tat gaa ctc cat cca gat 325 aca tta cat gat aca gta cag cct ata gta ctc cca gaa aca agac agc tga act 230 aca tga aca gta cag cct ata gta ctc cca gaa aca agc agc tga act 230 gtc act gac ata cag aca tta gta gga aca aca aca gac agc tga act 241 gtc act gac ata caa aca aca gaa tta gta gga aca aca aca gac agc tga act 250 gtc act gac act aca gaa tta gta gga aca aca aca gac agc cag 1104 val Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 act tac cca ggg tle Tyr Pro Gly 370 **Z210				Gln					Lys					Phe			816
Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Gln His Arg Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu Leu 295 aga caa cat ctg ttg aaa tgg ggt ttt acc aca cca gac aaa aag cat Arg Gln His Leu Leu Lys Trp Gly Phe Thr Thr Pro Asp Lys Lys His 310 cag aaa gaa cct cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cca gat 1008 Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa tta aat tgg gca agt cag 1104 Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370 <2210 > 116 <2211 > 116 <2212 > DNA <2221 > CDS <2222 > (298) (1116) <2223 > HIV Protease <2212 > CDS <2222 > (298) (1116) <2233 > Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400 > 116 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Lys Ile Gly 1 1			Pro					Tyr					Asp				864
Arg Gln His Leu Leu Lys Trp Gly Phe Thr Thr Pro Asp Lys Lys His 305 cag aaa gaa cct cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cca gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 335 aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta ggg aaaa tta aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370 <210> 116 <2212> DNA <2213> Ruman Immunodificiency Virus (HIV) <220> <221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <2223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 116 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg gag ata gac aca gta ggg ggg ggg ggg ggg ggg ggg gga gac gat gac gat gac gac ggg ggg ggg ggg ggg ggg ggg gac aca gta ggg ggg ggg ggg ggg ggg ggg gac gat gac gac gat gac gac gac gat gac	gga Gly	Ser	gac Asp	tta Leu	gaa Glu	ata Ile	Gly	cag Gln	cat His	aga Arg	aca Thr	Lys	ata Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu	ctg Leu	912
Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 335 aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aaa gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa tta aat tgg gca agt cag 1104 Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370 <210 > 116 <2211 > 116 <2212 > DNA <2213 > Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV) <220 > <221 > CDS <222 > (0) (297) <222 > (19) (1116) <2223 > Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400 > 116 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1	Arg					Lys					Thr					His	960
Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa tta aat tgg gca agt cag 1104 Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370 <210 > 116 <211 > 1116 <212 > DNA <213 > Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV) <220 > <222 > (0) (297) <223 > HIV Protease <221 > CDS <222 > (298) (1116) <222 > Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400 > 116 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1					Pro					Gly					Pro		1008
Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370 <2210> 116 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV) <220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease <221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 116 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 ggg Cag cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gac aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val				Val					Leu					Ser			1056
Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370 <210> 116 <211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV) <220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease <221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 116 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 ggg cag cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gac aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val			Asp					Val					Trp				1104
<pre><211> 1116 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV) <220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease <221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 116 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15 ggg cag cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gac aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val</pre>		Tyr															1116
<pre><221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease <221> CDS <222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 116 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1</pre>	<211 <212	L> 11 2> DN	.16 IA	Immu	nodi	fici	.ency	, Vir	rus (HIV)							
<pre><222> (298)(1116) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase <400> 116 cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg</pre>	<221 <222	L> CE 2> (0	· · · ·	•													
cct cag atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc ctc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15 ggg cag cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gac aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val	<222	2> (2	98).				erse	: Tra	ınscr	ipta	ıse						
Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val	cct Pro	cag	atc		Leu					Leu					Ile		48
	gly aaa	cag Gln	cta Leu	Lys	gaa Glu	gct Ala	cta Leu	tta Leu	Asp	aca Thr	gga Gly	gca Ala	gat Asp	Asp	aca Thr	gta Val	96

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								aga Arg								144
gga Gly	att Ile 50	Gly	ggt Gly	ttt Phe	atc Ile	aaa Lys 55	gta Val	aag Lys	cag Gln	tat Tyr	gat Asp 60	cag Gln	ata Ile	ccc Pro	ata Ile	192
gaa Glu 65	atc Ile	tgt Cys	gga Gly	cat His	aaa Lys 70	gct Ala	ata Ile	ggt Gly	aca Thr	gta Val 75	tta Leu	gta Val	ggm Xaa	cct Pro	aca Thr 80	240
								ctg Leu								288
								gaa Glu 105								336
								aag Lys								384
aaa Lys	ata Ile 130	aaa Lys	gca Ala	tta Leu	gta Val	gaa Glu 135	att Ile	tgt Cys	aca Thr	gaa Glu	ttg Leu 140	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gaa Glu	ggg	432
								aat Asn								480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	aca Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
aga Arg	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	aat Asn 180	aag Lys	aga Arg	act Thr	caa Gln	gac Asp 185	ttt Phe	tgg Trp	gaa Glu	gtt Val	caa Gln 190	cta Leu	Gly ggg	576
								aag Lys								624
gat Asp	gtg Val 210	ggt Gly	gat Asp	gca Ala	tat Tyr	ttt Phe 215	tca Ser	gtt Val	ccc Pro	ttg Leu	gat Asp 220	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ttc Phe	agg Arg	672
								agt Ser								720
att Ile	aga Arg	tat Tyr	caa Gln	tac Tyr 245	aat Asn	gtg Val	ctt Leu	cca Pro	cag Gln 250	gga Gly	tgg Trp	aaa Lys	gga Gly	tca Ser 255	cca Pro	768
gca Ala	ata Ile	ttc Phe	caa Gln 260	agt Ser	agc Ser	atg Met	aca Thr	aaa Lys 265	atc Ile	tta Leu	gag Glu	cct Pro	ttt Phe 270	aga Arg	aaa Lys	816

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caa aat cca gac ata gtt atc tat caa tac gta gat gac ttg tat gta Gln Asn Pro Asp Ile Val Ile Tyr Gln Tyr Val Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val 275 280 285	864											
gga tct gac tta gaa ata ggg cag cat aga aca aaa ata gag gaa ctg Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile Gly Gln His Arg Thr Lys Ile Glu Glu Leu 290 295 300	912											
aga caa cat ctg tgg aag tgg ggg ttt tac aca cca gat aaa aaa cat Arg Gln His Leu Trp Lys Trp Gly Phe Tyr Thr Pro Asp Lys Lys His 305 310 315 320	960											
cag aaa gaa cct cca ttc ctt tgg atg ggt tat gaa ctc cat cct gat Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp 325 330 335	1008											
aaa tgg aca gta cag cct ata gtg ctg cca gaa aag gac agc tgg act Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Val Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr 340 345 350	1056											
gtc aat gac ata cag aag tta gtg gga aaa tta aat tgg gca agt cag Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln 355 360 365	1104											
att tac cca ggg Ile Tyr Pro Gly 370	1116											
<210> 117 <211> 1119 <212> DNA <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus (HIV)												
<pre><220> <221> CDS <222> (0)(297) <223> HIV Protease</pre>												
<221> CDS <222> (298)(1119) <223> Portion of HIV Reverse Transcriptase												
<pre><400> 117 cct caa atc act ctt tgg caa cga ccc atc gtc aca ata aag ata ggg Pro Gln Ile Thr Leu Trp Gln Arg Pro Ile Val Thr Ile Lys Ile Gly 1 5 10 15</pre>	48											
ggg caa cta aag gaa gct cta tta gat aca gga gca gat gat aca gta Gly Gln Leu Lys Glu Ala Leu Leu Asp Thr Gly Ala Asp Asp Thr Val 20 25 30	96											
tta gaa gaa atg gat ttg cca gga aga tgg aca cca aaa atg ata ggg Leu Glu Glu Met Asp Leu Pro Gly Arg Trp Thr Pro Lys Met Ile Gly 35 40 45	144											
gga att gga ggt ctt gtc aaa gta aga cag tat gat cag ata ccc ata Gly Ile Gly Gly Leu Val Lys Val Arg Gln Tyr Asp Gln Ile Pro Ile 50 55 60	192											

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	Ile										tta Leu					240
											cag Gln					288
											cca Pro					336
											cca Pro					384
											ttg Leu 140					432
											aat Asn					480
gcc Ala	ata Ile	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys 165	gac Asp	agt Ser	act Thr	aaa Lys	tgg Trp 170	aga Arg	aaa Lys	tta Leu	gta Val	gat Asp 175	ttc Phe	528
											gaa Glu					576
ata Ile	cca Pro	cat His 195	cct Pro	gca Ala	gga Gly	tta Leu	aaa Lys 200	aag Lys	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	tca Ser	gta Val 205	aca Thr	gta Val	ctg Leu	624
											gac Asp 220					672
											aat Asn					720
											tgg Trp					768
											gat Asp					816
											gat Asp					864
											aaa Lys 300					912

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aga Arg 305	gaa Glu	cat His	ctg Leu	tgg Trp	aag Lys 310	tgg Trp	Gly ggg	ttt Phe	tac Tyr	aca Thr 315	cca Pro	gac Asp	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	cat His 320	960
										tat Tyr						1008
										gaa Glu						1056
										ttg Leu						1104
			Gly ggg													1119
<210> 118 <211> 979 <212> PRT <213> Human Immunodificiency Virus																
)> 11		Pro	Tla	Glu	ጥ ኮ ~	t/al	Pro	Val	Lys	I.e.i	Lare	Pro	G1v	Met	
1				5					10	_		_		15		
Asp	GIY	Pro	20	vaı	газ	GIN	тър	25	Leu	Thr	GIU	GIU	30	116	гуз	
Ala	Leu	Val 35	Glu	Ile	Cys	Thr	Glu 40	Met	Glu	Lys	Glu	Gly 45	Lys	Ile	Ser	
Lys	Ile 50	Gly	Pro	Glu	Asn	Pro 55	Tyr	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ile 60	Phe	Ala	Ile	Lys	
Lys 65		Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys 70		Arg	Lys	Leu	Val 75		Phe	Arg	Glu	Leu 80	
	Lys	Arg	Thr	Gln 85		Phe	Trp	Glu		Gln	Leu	Gly	Ile	Pro 95		
Pro	Ala	Gly	Leu 100		Gln	Lys	Lys	Ser 105	90 Val	Thr	Ile	Leu	Asp 110		Gly	
Asp	Ala	Tyr 115		Ser	Val	Pro	Leu 120		Glu	Gly	Phe	Arg 125		Tyr	Thr	
Ala	Phe 130		Ile	Pro	Ser	Arg 135		Asn	Glu	Thr			Ile	Arg	Tyr	
Gln		Asn	Val	Leu	Pro		Gly	Trp	Lys	Gly	140 Ser	Pro	Ala	Ile		
145 Gln	Ser	Ser	Met	Thr	150 Arg	Ile	Leu	Glu	Pro	155 Phe	Arg	Lys	Gln	Asn	160 Pro	
Glu	Ile	Val	Ile	165 Tyr	Gln	Tyr	Met	Asp	170 Asp	Leu	Tyr	Val	Gly	175 Ser	Asp	
			180					185	_	Glu			190			
		195					200			Lys		205				
	210					215					220					
225					230					His 235	ı				240	
Val	Gln	Pro	Ile	Lys 245	Leu	Pro	Glu	Lys	Asp 250	Ser	Trp	Thr	Val	Asn 255	Asp	

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Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln Ile Tyr Ala 265 Gly Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Leu Cys Lys Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Lys Ala 275 280 Leu Thr Glu Val Ile Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu Ala Glu Leu Glu Leu Ala 295 300 Glu Asn Arg Glu Ile Leu Lys Glu Pro Val His Gly Val Tyr Tyr Asp 315 Pro Ser Lys Asp Leu Ile Ala Glu Ile Gln Lys Gln Gly Gln Gly Gln 325 330 Trp Thr Tyr Gln Ile Tyr Gln Glu Pro Phe Lys Asn Leu Lys Thr Gly 345 Lys Tyr Ala Arg Met Arg Gly Ala His Thr Asn Asp Val Lys Gln Leu 360 355 365 Thr Glu Ala Val Gln Lys Ile Thr Thr Glu Ser Ile Val Ile Trp Gly 375 Lys Thr Pro Lys Phe Lys Leu Pro Ile Gln Lys Glu Thr Trp Glu Thr 390 395 Trp Trp Thr Glu Tyr Trp Gln Ala Thr Trp Ile Pro Glu Trp Glu Phe 405 410 Val Asn Thr Pro Pro Leu Val Lys Leu Trp Tyr Gln Leu Glu Lys Glu 425 Pro Ile Val Gly Ala Glu Thr Phe Tyr Val Asp Gly Ala Ala Asn Arg 435 440 445 Glu Thr Lys Leu Gly Lys Ala Gly Tyr Val Thr Asn Arg Gly Arg Gln 455 Lys Val Val Thr Leu Thr Asp Thr Thr Asn Gln Lys Thr Glu Leu Gln 470 475 Ala Ile Tyr Leu Ala Leu Gln Asp Ser Gly Leu Glu Val Asn Ile Val 485 490 Thr Asp Ser Gln Tyr Ala Leu Gly Ile Ile Gln Ala Gln Pro Asp Gln 505 Ser Glu Ser Glu Leu Val Asn Gln Ile Ile Glu Gln Leu Ile Lys Lys 520 525 Glu Lys Val Tyr Leu Ala Trp Val Pro Ala His Lys Gly Ile Gly Ser 535 Pro Ile Glu Thr Val Pro Val Lys Leu Lys Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Pro 550 555 Lys Val Lys Gln Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu Lys Ile Lys Ala Leu Val 565 570 Glu Ile Cys Thr Glu Met Glu Lys Glu Gly Lys Ile Ser Lys Ile Gly 585 Pro Glu Asn Pro Tyr Asn Thr Pro Ile Phe Ala Ile Lys Lys Asp 600 605 Ser Thr Lys Trp Arg Lys Leu Val Asp Phe Arg Glu Leu Asn Lys Arg 615 620 Thr Gln Asp Phe Trp Glu Val Gln Leu Gly Ile Pro His Pro Ala Gly 630 635 Leu Lys Gln Lys Lys Ser Val Thr Ile Leu Asp Val Gly Asp Ala Tyr 650 Phe Ser Val Pro Leu Asp Glu Gly Phe Arg Lys Tyr Thr Ala Phe Thr 665 Ile Pro Ser Arg Asn Asn Glu Thr Pro Gly Ile Arg Tyr Gln Tyr Asn 680 Val Leu Pro Gln Gly Trp Lys Gly Ser Pro Ala Ile Phe Gln Ser Ser 695 700 Met Thr Arg Ile Leu Glu Pro Phe Arg Lys Gln Asn Pro Glu Ile Val 710 715 Ile Tyr Gln Tyr Met Asp Asp Leu Tyr Val Gly Ser Asp Leu Glu Ile

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Gly Gln His Arg Ala Lys Ile Glu Glu Leu Arg Gly His Leu Leu Lys Trp Gly Phe Thr Thr Pro Asp Lys Lys His Gln Lys Glu Pro Pro Phe Leu Trp Met Gly Tyr Glu Leu His Pro Asp Lys Trp Thr Val Gln Pro Ile Lys Leu Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Trp Thr Val Asn Asp Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Ser Gln Ile Tyr Ala Gly Ile Lys Val Arg Gln Leu Cys Lys Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Lys Ala Leu Thr Glu Val Ile Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu Ala Glu Leu Glu Leu Ala Glu Asn Arg Glu Ile Leu Lys Glu Pro Val His Gly Val Tyr Tyr Asp Pro Ser Lys Asp Leu Ile Ala Glu Ile Gln Lys Gln Gly Gln Gly Gln Trp Thr Tyr Gln Ile Tyr Gln Glu Pro Phe Lys Asn Leu Lys Thr Gly Lys Tyr Ala Arg Met Arg Gly Ala His Thr Asn Asp Val Lys Gln Leu Thr Glu Ala Val Gln Lys Ile Thr Thr Glu Ser Ile Val Ile Trp Gly Lys Thr Pro Lys Phe Lys Leu Pro Ile Gln Lys Glu Thr Trp Glu Thr Trp Trp Thr Glu Tyr Trp Gln Ala Thr Trp Ile Pro Glu Trp Glu Phe Val Asn Thr Pro Pro Leu Val Lys Leu Trp Tyr Gln Leu Glu Lys Glu Pro Ile Val Gly Ala Glu

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